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TELEGRAMS.

Formal Recognition of the Junta at Madrid by All the Provinces.

Comments on the Address of Mr. Gladstone.

The Chinese Embassy—Lord Stanley Friendly to the Policy of China.

The Disarrangement of the Overland Mails.

SPAIN.

Promise of Radical Reforms—Serrano Congratulated by Mr. Hale—Proposed Republican Form of Government.

MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Provisional Junta has issued a programme guaranteeing many reforms. Among them are administrative decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, the freedom of the Press, the right of public assemblage, radical changes in the system of education, the right of trial by jury, and the equality of all men before the law. The Judges of the Courts are to be appointed for life.

MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 10.

JOHN P. HALE, the American Minister, has waited on SERRANO and congratulated him. The Provisional Junta has issued a circular, invoking all the Spanish officials and citizens to join in preserving order, and thus prove that the revolution just accomplished was not anarchy or violence, but peace and justice.

The elections for the members of the Cortes have been fixed for the 15th of November. OLOZAGA has left Paris for this city.

GONZALES BRAVO's secretary was mobbed yesterday and badly hurt. Gen. PRIM came upon the ground and made a speech to the rioters. He deplored any act of violence. He said the people could now afford to forget the wrongs of the former servants of the Crown.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The leaders of the Junta at Madrid are monarchical in their preferences, but have agreed to accept a republic if the people so pronounce at the elections.

Permission Granted to Build a Protestant Church at Seville—Formal Recognition of the Authority of the Junta at Madrid.

MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The local Junta at Seville, at the request of the United States Consul, have granted permission to the foreign residents to build a Protestant church within the walls of the city. Don RIVERO has been appointed Mayor of Madrid.

All the Provinces have formally recognized the authority of the Central Provincial Junta, now in session in this city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments of the Press on Mr. Gladstone's Address—The Chinese Embassy.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

Mr. GLADSTONE's address to the electors of South Lancashire is praised by the Liberal organs, who contrast its frank and positive tone with the vague and negative utterances of Mr. DISRAELI. The Tory journals do not take up the "No Popery" cry of the Premier, but treat the claims of their party in the Parliamentary canvass on the brilliant foreign policy of the Ministry, the success of the Abyssinian war, the necessity for the defence of the Church of England from the dangers by which it is menaced, and the maintenance of the strictest economy in the public expenditures. On the latter point, however, they are sharply assailed by the Whigs, who point out the wide inconsistency which exists between the precepts and practice of the party in power.

The Chinese Embassy are making progress in their preliminary arrangements for negotiation with the British Government. It is reported that Mr. BURLINGAME finds that Lord STANLEY is not unfriendly to the policy proposed by China, and that he is ready to treat the question on the broad grounds of civilization, rather than from the purely English point of view urged by the London *Times*. It is understood that the Ambassadors will be received by Queen VICTORIA on the 20th of the present month. After their reception by the Queen, the Embassy will make a visit to Paris.

FRANCE.

Comments on the Recent Speech of the King of Denmark—The Fears of a European War.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The reference to Schleswig made by the King of Denmark in his speech at the opening of the Rigsdag induces semi-official journals here to declare that France is pledged to the treaty of Prague, and that Prussia must not depart from the obligations of that compact. The fears of a European war have abated. The *Presse*, however, says that the armories of France were never busier than at the present time.

CUBA.

Passports Indorsed by the Consuls of Spain Required of Visiting United States Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The inclosed circular letter has been issued by our Vice-Consul-General at Havana, a copy of which has just been received here:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HAVANA, Sept. 12, 1868.

Notice is hereby given to all citizens of the United States, who may visit the Island of Cuba, that, in compliance with a recent decree of the Captain-General and Superior Civil Governor thereof, passports duly and properly indorsed by the Consuls of Spain will invariably be required by them before their being permitted to land, and in default thereof the captains of the vessels on which they arrive will be compelled to carry them back to the ports whence they come.

Notice is likewise given that no passports other than such as emanate from the Secretary of State at Washington, or from Ministers or Consuls of the United States, will be held to be valid in law by this Consulate.

The Consuls of the United States for other ports of this island will comply with the foregoing instructions.

H. R. DE LA REINTRIE,
Vice-Consul General.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Though the people here have been informed of the progress of events in Spain, there have been no political manifestations. No excitement is apparent, and the city and island are quiet.

Republican and Democratic Nominations.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 11.

The Republican candidates for Assembly in this county are as follows: First District, HUGH CONGER; Second District, THOMAS HASTINGS; Fourth District, HENRY BROCKWAY. The Democratic candidates are: First District, JOHN C. CHEEK; Second District, ADAM W. SMITH; Third District, JOHN M. KIMBALL; Fourth District, JOHN TIGHE. The Democratic nominee for Congress is S. L. MAYHAM, of Schoharie, and the Republican candidate is JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, of Albany.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

At the Democratic Convention for the Sixth District, held in Malden, yesterday, JOHN K. O. PIERCE was nominated for Representative in Congress.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKES.

Additional Official Correspondence Concerning Them—Aid Rendered by Valparaiso.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The following is published by direction of the Department of State:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, VALPARAISO, Sept. 3, 1868.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you slips cut from the newspapers of this city, giving a detailed account of the disaster caused by the terrible earthquake on the coast on the 13th of August, extending from the Chincha Islands in the north to Lota in the south, a distance of more than 2,000 miles, and extending far into the interior in Peru, almost entirely destroying the City of Arequipa, of 20,000 inhabitants. Singularly and fortunately, no damage was done at this port, the only thing observable being a heavy swell of some ten feet rolling into the bay just at sunset.

Several places on the coast south of Valparaiso have been entirely swept away—not a stone left upon another to mark the spot where they stood.

So soon as the disasters at the north were made known here, (by telegraph,) a public meeting was convened, and the sum of $40,000 subscribed to purchase and forward provisions to the destitute. Large contributions in clothing were also made. Congress, being in session, appropriated $50,000 for the same object. Being at Santiago at the time, I tendered to the Government the use of the United States steamer *Tuscarora* (then in the harbor) to transport these contributions to the distressed, which was gladly accepted; but subsequently it was found that other vessels were at hand better adapted to the service, so the *Tuscarora* was not used.

This terrible and wide-spread disaster has cast a deep gloom over everybody, and business for the time is entirely suspended, save in the effort to relieve the unfortunate. The business houses of this city having generally branches or agencies at the several ports destroyed, suffer largely. A large number of vessels in the merchant service have been lost.

Nearly all the towns on the coast north are supplied with fresh water from the interior by distillation, and as all of the apparatus for distillation have been swept away at all the ports, great suffering must have been experienced before aid could reach them.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
A. W. CLARKE, U. S. Consul.

Outrage at Lebanon, Ind., by "White Boys in Blue"—A Riot and Several Persons Wounded.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sunday, Oct. 11.

A dastardly outrage was committed last night at Lebanon, Boon County, Ind., by a crowd of "White Boys in Blue" at a Democratic mass meeting held there. One of their number created a disturbance. Marshal KING, with the assistance of another citizen, tried to arrest him. Immediately the whole crowd of "white boys" fell on to them, shot them down, and beat them in the most shocking manner. Not satisfied with this, the mob got up a fearful riot. Firing off their pistols at random, they rushed hooting and yelling through the place, and knocked down everybody they met. The citizens had to flee for their lives. Besides the two named, another citizen is reported badly wounded.

Disturbances in Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, Oct. 11.

At the colored Methodist Church, in Gayoso-street, this afternoon, a negro fired a pistol at a dog which was sitting on the steps. A policeman came up and attempted to arrest him, when he was fired at. The congregation then rushed out, and an indiscriminate firing took place, the Police leaving in haste. Upon returning with reinforcements of other members of the force and citizens, the negroes fled. Although some thirty shots were fired, no one was hurt.

A negro named STEVE TORRENCE was arrested last night by detectives on the charge of complicity in the murderous assault on Mr. ALEXANDER and the burning of his house, near this city, some weeks since. To-day he confessed that he was one of a party which was regularly organized for plunder, and of which Dr. WOODS, who was recently captured after a desperate resistance and being severely wounded, was the Captain.

Registration in Arkansas Interrupted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sunday, Oct. 11.

MARCUS HOUSTON was assassinated on the steamer *Hesper* on Tuesday.

Registration has been broken up by the Ku-klux in several counties in the State.

An examination of the books of the Paschal House Association, whose lottery was drawn on Friday, shows that the Paschall House, the Memphis residence, and one St. Louis residence, all valued at $215,000, were drawn by the Association, they having 2,000 unsold tickets.

FRANCIS NICHOLS, a very promising son of Gen. W. A. NICHOLS, of Gen. SHERMAN's staff, died here yesterday.

Arrival of the Belgian.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The Beach-street Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. J. B. DUNN, formerly of New-York, is Pastor, to-day received an addition of thirty to its membership, twenty-four by letter and six on profession. This evening Mr. DUNN preached to a very large congregation on the necessity of a divine revelation for the guidance of mankind. This church, under its new leader, is flourishing greatly, and promises well for the future.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.—A man named STEPHEN ABBOTT, of Plymouth, has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered a man from Plymouth, named BRONSON, whose body was found last Friday, drifted upon the beach, near this city.

WASHINGTON.

The Disarrangement of the Overland Mail—The Binckley Ring—The Payment of Bounties—Distilled Spirits Tax.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The disarrangement of the Overland Mail, in consequence of the failure of the contractor to respond, is proving rather a serious business. SPADES, the lowest bidder at the last letting, agreed to do the work at the rate of $385,000 per annum. Congress, immediately after, in the Post Office Appropriation bill, incorporated a provision requiring all mail matter, papers, books, &c., as well as letters, to be carried by that route. This largely augmented the quantity to be carried, and the Postmaster-General suggested to the Senate Post Office Committee that it would be better to advertise again under the change in the law. But the Committee thought not, and now the trouble anticipated then is realized. SPADES refuses to go on unless paid in proportion to the increase of the matter, which would more than treble his contract price. MCLAUGHLIN, the next highest bidder, at $350,000, has been offered the job, but declined. WELLS, FARGO & Co., who bid $1,300,000, are on the ground, and have taken the mails for the past few days as an accommodation; but a ton and a half of matter is going forward from Omaha daily to the end of the road, and will soon be piled up there to rot, unless some arrangement is soon made. The Postmaster-General is endeavoring to arrange the matter upon some basis which shall be fair to the carriers, and yet secure for the Government the saving which the rapid extension of the Pacific Railroad brings. This it is hoped to do by fixing a price for the whole distance, decreasing *pro rata* with every fifty miles completed, until the gap of seven hundred miles is closed up.

THE BINCKLEY RING.

GEO. H. MOORE, the Deputy Collector of the Third North Carolina District, who was arrested here yesterday, charged with having embezzled, at various times, the sum of nearly $10,000 Government funds, collected by him, is one of the Binckley ring who have been engaged in the prosecution against Messrs. ROLLINS and HARLAND. MOORE was a candidate for Supervisor of Internal Revenue, but was not favored by Mr. ROLLINS. It is a curious but instructive fact that all the active agents of this ring, but BINCKLEY himself, are now in jail. MCHENRY, the principal witness; FITCH, BINCKLEY's adjutant, and MOORE, the Washington stool-pigeon, are all in quod. And, to crown all, it has been discovered that BINCKLEY himself, through consummate stupidity or knavery, —it is hard to tell which—has violated a provision of the Internal Revenue law which subjects him to a fine of $5,000, and imprisonment for six months. In his examination before the Retrenchment Committee BINCKLEY claimed that the communications between him and the President were privileged, and must not be revealed. The Committee adjourned until Tuesday, and in the meantime BINCKLEY is here for advice.

NEW-ENGLAND VOTERS.

An arrangement has been effected whereby New-England voters can go from Washington to Boston for $16 20. The tickets between New-York and Boston will be good until Nov. 13, 1868. Those between Washington and New-York are good for thirty days from date of issue. It is expected that the rates will be correspondingly reduced on the roads from Boston into Maine and New-Hampshire.

CONGRESS.

Speaker COLFAX will be here on Thursday, also Vice-President WADE, and on Friday will adjourn their respective Houses until the 10th of November, under the resolution adopted on the 21st ult, under the recommendation of Messrs. MORGAN and SCHENCK, made public yesterday. It is not expected that any members will make their appearance.

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

In the following case, bounty under act of July 28, 1866, was paid to the parents of the soldier when his widow had intermarried before the passage of the law:

JOSIAH DENNISON, private, Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Infantry, was killed in service, Dec. 14, 1863, having a widow and parents, but no child. The widow remarried on the 5th of January, 1865, and the parents applied, on the 10th of September, 1868, for the additional bounty, under the act of July 28, 1866.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury decides that, as there was no widow of the soldier at the date of the act of 1866, the next existing heirs named in the law were competent to inherit, and the bounty was, therefore, allowed to the parents.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

DISTILLED SPIRITS TAX.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has just issued regulations and instructions concerning the tax on distilled spirits, supplemental to those of August last. No distiller's bond can be approved until his distillery warehouse has been provided and established under the act of July 6, and no distillery permitted to start until a storekeeper has been assigned to such warehouse by the Commissioner. No deduction will be made upon the capacity tax on suspension of work until the required notices are given to the Assistant Assessor. Any washing or distilling done at night or any other time when the storekeeper is not present is prohibited. From and after the 1st of November, stamps for distilled spirits will be required and be used in all cases as provided by law. The stamps are engraved and bound in book form—the books of tax-paid stamps containing 300 stamps each, and the others 400 each. The value of the books, other than those of tax-paid stamps, $100 each, and the value of the books of tax-paid stamps range from $4,850 to $20,850, according to the number of gallons represented. The instructions are specific both as to the duties of the distillers and Government officers. The Commissioner says: "The abolition of the office of Revenue Agents and Revenue Inspectors throws an increased responsibility upon the local officers of the several districts, and it depends mainly upon their action whether or not the provisions of the new law can be enforced, and illicit distillation suppressed; and they will be held to strict accountability for the enforcement of the law in their several districts.

POLLARD'S LIFE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

EDWARD A. POLLARD called yesterday on the President and afterward at the State Department, where he submitted an application to have access to the rebel archives and to be permitted to use them for a historical work on JEFF. DAVIS. He represents that the reference will enable him to verify some interesting disclosures of DAVIS' career, and that he will make some important revelations if aided by the Government in his researches.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Major-General Wm. P. Carlton has been relieved as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau for Tennessee, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Fourth Military District for assignment to a post.

Capt. James Thompson, of the Second Artillery, relieves Gen. Carlin, and is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

Lieut.-Commander John W. Phillips is detached from the Naval Academy, and Passed Assistant Surgeon David Mack, Jr., is detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the ship *Guard*. Passed Assistant Surgeon Daniel McMurtree is ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

The following Engineer Officers have been ordered to temporary duty connected with the contract for the machinery of the *Neshaming*: First Assistants S. B. C. Bampton, Edward B. Leich, Charles Fisher, James Sheridan, Jas. H. Morrison, F. A. Wilson, Henry Brown, Isaac R. McNary, C. Adrade and A. T. E. Mullen, and Second Assistants Walter D. Smith, Thos. D. Lynch, George W. Hall and Edward Cheney.

Major-Gen. H. F. Clarke, Chief Commissary of the Military Division of the Missouri, has been relieved from the supervisory charge of affairs of the Subsistence Department of Arkansas.

Col. Burnside was to-day appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, Paymaster and Disbursing Clerk for the Registers' Bureau.

UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.

Arrival of the Steamship Guiding Star from Aspinwall.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, from Aspinwall Oct. 4, reached this port yesterday. The purser will accept our thanks for courtesies.

The Political Situation—Mr. Parker's Murderer—Oil for the North—The Panama Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868.

We have dates to-day from Bogota, the capital, to Sept. 17, but nothing new that I can hear of, and nothing important from the interior of the State. Here it is impossible to say how the tide will turn, as a considerable number of men are known to be in arms in different parts of the State, and may possibly become too strong for the new Government lately installed here. A few days, however, will decide the matter.

Mr. JAMES L. BALDWIN, who lately shot Mr. PARKER, superintendent of the Panama Railroad, still lingers, and is perfectly conscious. Indeed, there is a possibility that he may survive, but if he should it is perfectly clear he will take the first opportunity to put an end to his life.

The following whalers were in the Bay of Panama on the 28th inst.: Bark *Amy*, WINSLOW, of Nantucket, 1,050 barrels sperm, and 100 barrels whale oil; bark *Petrel*, WORTH, of New-Bedford, 800 barrels; bark *Mary & Susan*, HERRINDEEN, of New-Bedford, 500 barrels; schooner *Emeline*, HARRIS, of Sandwich Islands, 200 barrels. All the oil is for transportation to New-York *via* the Isthmus, and a considerable quantity of it will go to New-York on the 6th by the *Henry Chauncey*.

The gunboat *Gettysburg* arrived at Aspinwall on the 1st from Port-au-Prince, to relieve the *Saco*, which latter ship goes to Key West in a day or two. The sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Panama.

Mr. CALDWELL, United States Minister Resident at Ecuador, left here for Quito yesterday.

The Legislative Assembly of the State of Panama met here on the 1st. Señor PABLO AROSEMENA was elected President of that body, and Señor JUAN MOSQUERA, Vice-President. An act was passed legalizing the Government of the State provisionally until a new Constitution shall be made.

Gen. Reynolds' Anti-Election Order.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 7.

On the 29th ult. W. M. WALTON, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, presented to Gen. REYNOLDS, at Austin, a written request on behalf of the Democracy, to order, or cause to be ordered, an election for President under the United States Constitution and laws of the State of Texas.

The General's response is an order from "Headquarters, Department of Texas," prohibiting the holding of an election.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Among the Mines—The Democracy Want to be Bought—No Purchasers—Cake's District Sure—Large Republican Gain Expected in November.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1868.

The coal-mining regions of Pennsylvania, comprising the Counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Luzerne and Lehigh, are old, long-time Democratic strongholds. The larger share of the population spend most of their time two or three hundred feet underground, and naturally come to prefer darkness rather than light. It may also be natural, though it is not quite consistent, that men who are continually besmeared with coal-dust and never show a clean face more than once a week, should have a strong partiality for a "white man's Government." Democratic leaders in Schuylkill, seeing the hopelessness of carrying the State, have offered to sell out the county, and, what is unusual for them, have agreed to wait for the money till after the thing is done. But the Republicans don't want their votes, having enough without them. The town of Pottsville, with a population of 15,000, gives 500 Republican majority in ordinary times, and intends to do still better this Fall; and the mining districts round about will not do any better for the Democracy than usual, and probably not as well. CAKE's Congressional District, (the Tenth,) which I was told by the Chairman of the State Committee in Philadelphia was exceedingly doubtful, is not regarded so here by any means. The district comprises Schuylkill and Lebanon Counties, the former Democratic and the latter Republican; and every Republican I have seen, including Mr. CAKE himself, regards his reelection as a fixed fact. An attempt has been made to colonize some 500 voters for the Democratic side on a railroad that is now constructing from Lebanon to Pinegrove, but the Republicans keep a close watch upon them, and they will be lucky if they smuggle in 100 out of the number. This district and the Twenty-first (COVODE's) are the only ones outside of Philadelphia now held by the Republicans that are regarded as at all doubtful by anybody, and a pretty extensive inquiry in both districts leads me to think they are entirely safe. The Luzerne District, up above here, will probably reelect WOODWARD, though some think STROUSE's chances are good. J. J. CONNOR, who is running in this district in opposition to CAKE, was a good War Democrat, and is more popular as a man with the Republicans than with the Democrats. In fact, he was once offered the nomination by the Republicans, but declined on account of ill-health. The Copperheads, who comprise the larger share of the Democratic Party here, as elsewhere, are not very well satisfied with him, and although they may give him their votes, they will not work or spend money in his interest.

From all I can learn, the Republicans need not expect a large increase in their vote over 1866 in the mining counties of this part of Pennsylvania at the State election; but in the November election there will be a great increase, and it will come mainly from the Democratic ranks. There will be a full vote here, and, I think, throughout the State, at the October election, but its direction will be determined by local causes, and will give no indication of the great changes that are everywhere taking place on the issues involved in the Presidential contest. That the Republican State ticket will be elected no one questions now. The betting men have exhausted the field in this State, and for the last week have been flocking to New-York to test the confidence of the Democrats there. They offer ten to one here on a Republican victory and find no takers. Yet, notwithstanding this confidence in the result of the October election, they do not expect anything like the majority then that they feel sure of in November. If the State goes 15,000 or even 10,000 Republican on Tuesday next, they are ready to bet on 30,000, and some as high as 40,000, for GRANT in November.

The Republicans of Pottsville and the towns in the vicinity hold meetings nightly, and are wide awake. They intend to wind up the campaign with a grand mass meeting on Saturday next, when Gov. GEARY, Gen. BANKS, Gen. STEVENS, Gen. BURNSIDE, are promised to be here.

The mass meeting of the Democracy at Reading yesterday was a slim affair, and disappointed everybody. It was no comparison to the Republican gathering in Lancaster the week before. Even the Berks County Democrats refuse to get enthusiastic over SEYMOUR and BLAIR. When old Berks shows signs of weakness, the bottom is surely falling out of the Democratic tub.

A Survey of the Ground—Facts an Figures—Probabilities of the Coming Election.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALLENTOWN, Friday, Oct. 9, 1868.

The campaign is rapidly drawing to a close in Pennsylvania; only two days more remain for drill, preparatory to the grand battle to be fought on Tuesday next. Both parties are diligently improving the few remaining hours, and to-day and to-morrow mass meetings will be held in nearly every town and village of the Commonwealth. To-morrow night will close the canvass, so far as discussion is concerned, and Monday will be devoted to the immediate preparations for battle—distribution of ammunition, in the shape of ballots; organizing transportation, appointment of sentries, &c. On the Republican side the preparations are complete, with the exception of the ammunition corps. This has not been provided, because no one expects it will be needed.

Having furnished the readers of the TIMES with the general features of the campaign, as they displayed themselves at various points in the State, a final survey of the ground and a summing up of the prospects of the canvass may not be out of place. If in all my letters I have taken it for granted that the Republicans were to carry the State on the 13th of October, it was because I have not found a single Republican, since entering Pennsylvania, two weeks ago, who expressed the slightest doubt that such would be the case. Republican sentiment, even though unanimous, might not be conclusive on this point, provided there were an equal degree of confidence on the other side. But this is not the case. I have rarely heard anywhere in the State a candid or well-informed Democrat express the belief that his party would carry Pennsylvania, and in no case were they willing to make an even wager to that effect. Betting on elections is getting to be so common now that it has attracted the attention of shrewd speculators, who make a study of political statistics with that sole object in view, and whose opinions certainly receive and probably deserve as much respect as those of men who study politics with a more patriotic purpose. This class of persons long since gave up Pennsylvania to the Republicans, and for the last week they have found it almost impossible to get bets from the Democracy on any terms.

In estimating the probable vote on Tuesday next, reference is always made to the vote of 1866, which was the largest vote ever polled in the State, and which resulted in 17,178 majority for the Republicans. The total vote of 1867 was 62,800 less than that of 1866, and the falling off was 40,450 on the Republican side, and only 22,450 on the Democratic side. It is evident, therefore, that the success of the Democracy last year, when they carried the State by 923 majority, was owing entirely to apathy or indifference on the part of the Republicans. Had they turned out, their majority would have been about the same as it was for Gov. GEARY. Hence it was that the Republicans, at the beginning of the campaign this year, shaped the programme of the canvass with sole reference to bringing out the full Republican vote, rightly inferring that if they succeeded in this, the State was safe. This will be done, and, I think, a good deal more. The Republicans were never more thoroughly aroused than now—never more conscious of the importance of a vote at the October election. Although there is nothing in the State ticket calculated to draw forth any interest in the election, the vote will, beyond doubt, be the largest ever polled in Pennsylvania; it will not fall short of 610,000. But which party will get the increase? That is the important question. If it were not for one county in the State, this question would easily be answered. There is one element of uncertainty in the canvass, and only one; and that is the vote of Philadelphia. To what extent the high-handed and wholesale frauds projected by the Democracy in that city may affect the final result no one can tell. It is hoped, however, and believed that the timely discovery of these frauds will defeat, in the main, the rascally designs of their projectors. But even if the Democrats should succeed in carrying the city by 1,100 majority, which is the highest figure they now claim, it cannot change the result in the State. The Republicans carried the city in 1866 by 5,388 majority. Giving the Democrats all they claim next Tuesday, it will make a difference of between 11,000 and 12,000 on the vote of the State in 1866—leaving a majority still of about 6,000 for the Republicans. This, without calculating any increase of the Republican vote from 1866. But there will be a large increase. Outside of Philadelphia there is not a Republican county that will not give a larger Republican majority than in 1866, and not a Democratic county but will show a reduced majority from that year. This is true without exception, if any reliance can be placed upon the unanimous opinions of Republicans, or upon the indications everywhere visible during the canvass. It will apply equally to the agricultural, the mining, and the manufacturing counties. Berks County, the great agricultural stronghold of Democracy, will give 700 less majority than in 1866; Schuylkill, Luzerne, Lehigh and Carbon, the strong Democratic mining counties, will give reduced majorities from 1866; while Lancaster County, the rural stronghold of Republicanism, will largely increase her majority of 1866, as will also Alleghany County, the great manufacturing centre and Republican banner county of the State. Then there is the soldiers' vote, which was more or less divided in 1866, now going solid with the Republicans. So that if Philadelphia were to go Democratic by the absurd figuring of 5,000 majority, which RANDALL is reported to have telegraphed his friends in Washington, even that would not give the State to the Democracy. In making this estimate no reckoning is made of that large silent Democratic vote—to be found in every county in the State—which will be polled for GRANT in November, and which, if the State gives 15,000 Republican next Tuesday, will swell the majority to 30,000 then. Most of this vote will probably be cast for the Democratic candidates at the State election, though some of it will go Republican, for the sake of the effect to be produced on the Presidential contest.

As to the next Congressional delegation from Pennsylvania, it will not vary much from the present status. The Democrats are striving hard to gain a member here and there, but with the exception of two in Philadelphia, (MYERS and TAYLOR,) that are contingent on the success of the frauds they have undertaken in that city, their prospects are slim. In CESENA's district, (the Sixteenth,) comprising the Counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Sommerset—all lying on the borders of Maryland—they are colonizing as many Maryland rebels as possible, in hopes of winning, but are not likely to succeed. All the counties in the district, except Sommerset, are Democratic, but Sommerset is overwhelmingly Republican, and will probably save the district, as it has done heretofore. They are also colonizing in COVODE's district, lying on the north of CESENA's, and hikewise in the Schuylkill and Lebanon district, represented by CAKE, but with small hopes of success in either. On the whole, it will be a liberal concession to give the Democracy a gain of two members from Pennsylvania in the next Congress, which will make the delegation stand sixteen Republican to eight Democratic.

The Republicans of Allentown, whence I now write, are wide awake and full of enthusiasm. They say they shall reduce the Democratic majority of Lehigh County about 500 next Tuesday. The City is Republican and contains a population of about 20,000. A great Republican mass meeting and torch-light procession this evening is to wind up the campaign. Gen. BANKS and Gen. LEAR are to address the people. A large mass meeting was held at Slatington, up the Lehigh River, one night this week, to which Allentown sent a delegation of over 500 Republicans. The miners of Slatington are mostly Welch and vote the Republican ticket to a man. I learn that the prospects in Northampton County, adjoining Lehigh on the east, are better than they were ever known to be before. Northampton is an old Democratic County and last year gave nearly 3,000 majority for SHARSWOOD. If the Democracy carry it next Tuesday by 2,500 they will do well. About sixty young men, recently come of age in Easton, will cast their first vote on Tuesday, and more than forty of them, I am told, are Republican.

There are sixty-six counties in Pennsylvania, thirty-seven of which went Democratic last year. Twenty-four of these counties lie east of the Susquehanna River, assuming the river to continue a northerly course from Williamsport to the New-York line. These twenty-four counties comprise less than one-third of the territory of the State; but they polled in 1866, 27,658 more than one-half of the entire vote, and the Democratic majority was 726. If the Democratic majority east of the Susquehanna is no larger on Tuesday next, the State will go Republican by not less than 30,000 majority. S.

HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

The Albany "Monitors" Call upon Him in Troy—A Grand Ovation—His Speech.

The "Monitors" of the Tenth Ward of Albany went to Troy on Friday evening, to pay their respects to Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD. They turned out 700 strong, and were accompanied by delegates from the officers of all the other clubs, by a large number of invited guests, by Schreiber's Band, a large drum corps, and a gun squad. They reached Troy about 10 o'clock, and were received by twelve or fifteen hundred of the Troy Boys in Blue, who escorted them through several streets, which were magnificently decorated and illuminated, to Mr. GRISWOLD's residence, greeted in their progress by the greatest enthusiasm, and presenting as grand a spectacle as was ever witnessed in that beautiful city. A great multitude welcomed them, and Mr. GRISWOLD, whose elegant mansion was brilliantly decorated, addressed them. We quote his opening remarks:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I do not forget that a demonstration of this kind is in no degree to be taken as the evidence of mere personal regard. It is the expression given to me because I, for the time being, chance to be the representative of principles which the people of this country are determined to stand by—because I am in this State, by the partiality of friends, the standard-bearer of the party around which, the people believe, gluster the hopes of this country in the future. You have done me the honor, fellow-citizens and soldiers of Albany, to take as the name of your organization, a name which has been historic. As a historic name I am permitted to comment upon it without being amenable to the charge of egotism or a desire to arrogate to myself more than my due in connection with it. You have taken as the designation of your organization the name of a little craft which not only did its service in this country—not only went far to influence the destinies of the great war in which we were then engaged—but it also sealed the fate of the navies of the world. It broke down the strong walls behind which England, and to some extent France, regarded themselves as the dictators of the world. Now, fellow-citizens, I am not going to detain you by reciting my own participation in enterprises connected with the war, but I feel that I have a right on this occasion, prompted and encouraged as I am by this gathering of friends and fellow-citizens, who have seen fit to associate me with the construction of the first Monitor, to say a few words in regard to that subject. I have not permitted myself, since I was put forward as the candidate for your suffrages in this State, to say one solitary word in answer to the charges and perversions which have been made by our opponents in reference to this matter; and I desire to say here, once for all, these simple words, and I give them for the benefit of those who endeavor to distort, pervert, and misrepresent. I say, then, that the Monitor vessel was built, not by the Government of the United States; she was built not by the money of the United States, except so far as the money was advanced as it would have been advanced by any other party, or by any other Government. When she was built she was not paid for, and but for the fact of her being called into action, as she was upon that memorable occasion in Hampton Roads, the chances are that she would never have been accepted at all, and never would have been paid for by the Government. She was built by certain individuals who have been named, almost without a possibility of gain, and the Navy Department of the United States subsequently expressed to me, and to others, feelings of gratitude because of her existence. But, fellow-citizens, you are indebted for that vessel, the model of which stands before me, to the genius of a man of whom I desire here to say a word or two. It emanated from the brain of a man than whom there is no more loyal, no more patriotic, no more devoted citizen of this his adopted country—I refer, fellow-citizens, to JOHN ERICSSON. [Here a knot of men in the crowd gave cheers for HOFFMAN.] Now if there be any friends of Mr. HOFFMAN present, I am very glad that it happens so, and I should be very glad, if the time permitted, to talk to them on this occasion as I would talk to you. But I desire to say in reference to the man from whose genius emanated the *Monitor*, that that is not the only evidence he has given the world of his capabilities as an engineer—that that is not the only mark which he has left impressed upon the world of science in which he lives. The ocean and the rivers and the lakes are furrowed by the propellers—the steam propellers—of JOHN ERICSSON. Through his discouragements, through opposition, and amid all the difficulties with which the men of genius, unaided by means, have to bring out their inventions, the genius of ERICSSON first perfected propellers for navigable streams. And thus came the propellers which are now to be seen upon the waters of every land. The locomotive which is now so common upon the railroads of the world—that machine which, upon her iron track, leaps all barriers, levels mountains, bridges rivers, and swiftly rushes through the world with lungs of fire—that machine was the joint work of JOHN ERICSSON and of the great engineer of England, STEPHENSON. The caloric engine, which was first regarded by the world as the failure of an enthusiast, is to-day doing its efficient service for mankind—that, too, emanated from the genius of JOHN ERICSSON. And he is now, in his silent study in the City of New-York, engaged in enterprises still more stupendous—utilizing the sun's rays—preparing the motive power which shall be fed, not by coal or wood, but by the forces which he proposes to gather up from the sunshine and make it do his bidding. All these things are the great, the signal instances of ERICSSON's genius. I desire here, and on this occasion, to record the expressions of my gratitude to a man who has served us so well in the immediate past, and to one who deserves to be judged so well by the world."

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mass Meeting in the Eighteenth Assembly District.

A grand mass meeting and banner raising was held by the Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club, at the Reading-room, No. 464 Third-avenue, on Saturday evening. This Club now numbers 450, and is doing much good, having located themselves in the heart of Democracy.

The meeting was presided over by E. C. JOHNSON, and SAMUEL M. COX acted as Secretary. A grand Grant and Colfax banner, 45 by 30 feet, was raised during the evening, amidst much enthusiasm. This is the first Republican banner raised on Third-avenue, and is a magnificent affair. The banner was raised amidst the booming of cannon and a magnificent display of fireworks.

The hall of the Club was filled to overflowing—literally packed—as also was the street in front of and around the building; in short, it was the greatest demonstration ever made by the Republicans of the ward.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY spoke at night in his usually impressive manner.

Eloquent addresses were also made by Gen. JOSEPH C. JACKSON, Col. SAYER, CHAS. H. KITCHELL, HAMLIN BABCOCK and Mr. RIDDLE. The meeting broke up at a late hour, with rousing cheers for GRANT and COLFAX, GRISWOLD and CORNELL.

This Club is mainly composed of young men, and is the live organization of the district, and, under the able and efficient management of E. C. JOHNSON, President, and SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary, is doing good service in the cause. They have a fine reading-room, which is open every evening, and kept well supplied with campaign papers and documents of every description. This district, always heavily Democratic heretofore, is in a fair way of reconstruction, and will poll a larger Republican vote in November than ever before. Public meetings are held every week.

Nineteenth Assembly District.

The Nineteenth District Grant and Colfax Club held a meeting Saturday night at their wigwam, corner Broadway and Sixty-seventh-street. The President, Mr. HENRY A. GILBERT, was in the chair, and opened the proceedings with a short address. He afterward introduced Mr. J. H. ROBINSON, who spoke with effect upon the contrast in character and in antecedents between GRANT and SEYMOUR. He was followed in a similar strain by Col. D. H. WILLIS, of this City, and Mr. CHARLES MOSS, of Louisiana. The latter urged forcibly the election of GRANT as the only means of insuring peace at the South, and convincing the rebels that the question of free suffrage and full political rights for the black race is a fixed fact and unalterable.

First Assembly District.

A large meeting of the soldiers and sailors of the First Assembly District Boys in Blue was held at No. 78 Hudson-street—Major WM. BURNETT, Chairman, EDWARD BURNS, Secretary. After the transaction of some routine business and the enrollment of new members, Col. WM. H. BAKER, Jr., Major DURNHEIT and Messrs. MAXWELL and BURNS, made some stirring remarks in favor of GRANT and COLFAX for the Presidency. After three rousing cheers for the candidates, the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Twentieth Assembly District.

The Republicans of this district Saturday night met at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, to hear addresses preparatory to raising a banner at the headquarters of the Appomattox Club, No. 309 Third-avenue. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. D

INDIANA.

Splendid Reception of Senator Morton and Ex-Senator Lane at Lafayette—Important Speech of Senator Morton—Ex-Senator Lane Predicts that the Republicans will Sweep the State—Strong Western Declarations against the Greenback Heresy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1868.

Senator MORTON and Ex-Senator LANE met last night in this city with a grand reception, and delivered speeches to a vast audience, which filled every inch of room of the spacious Opera House. So great was the desire of our people to hear these distinguished orators that thousands were unable to enter the building, and an outside meeting, which was ably addressed by Congressman WASHBURN, of Indiana, and Dr. T. W. FAY, and at which over fifteen hundred persons were present, had to be organized.

Col. W. C. WILSON introduced Senator MORTON to the immense audience at the Opera House. The Senator spoke as follows:

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am not strong and shall not be able to be heard here to-night unless silence prevails. I did not come here in my weak condition to appeal to the passions of men, but rather to address myself to their reason. I would offend none, but must speak the truth. If Paul should urge Silas to commit murder, and promise to protect him from punishment, and Silas should commit the murder, Paul would be guilty of the murder. In this sense the Democratic Party of the North is guilty of the rebellion. They said LINCOLN was a sectional candidate, and, if elected, would destroy the institutions of the South. There was not a word of truth in it, nevertheless it was the war-cry of the Democratic Party. A few days after South Carolina took the first step of secession, Mr. BUCHANAN sent a message to Congress, saying the Government had no right to prevent the State from seceding. This was wrong; nevertheless this absurd proposition became the accepted doctrine of the Democratic Party. This position became throughout the North the position of the Democratic Party and the Democratic Press. This was a declaration to the South that secession might proceed with impunity. It was saying we will not permit the incoming Administration to stop you. When the Democratic members of the Committee on Foreign Relations in our own Legislature declared in favor of the right of secession, declaring that the Government had no power to stop secession, and if it tried to do so they would not stand idly by, the South was given to understand that the Democratic Party of the North would not oppose secession. Had the South anticipated what afterward took place, that armed rebellion would be put down, they never would have attempted it. I, therefore, say the Democratic Party is responsible for the rebellion, and is equally responsible for its consequences. The Democratic Party is responsible for the sacrifice of the lives of 400,000 soldiers; it is responsible for the mountain of debt: so, when you hear any Democrat say anything about the debt, you can say as once said another, 'Thou art the man.' The Democratic Party is responsible for the taxes, and we can say, 'You levied them and must bear the responsibility.' The Republican Party presents to the country the reconstruction policy, which is a policy that will bring peace, repose and stability. It will protect American industry and place taxes on the rich, not the poor; on capital, not labor; on luxuries, not necessities. The Republican Party is in favor of return to specie payments; payment of the public debts; of giving the broad land of our Western country to those who want homes and who will make a garden out of a wilderness. The Democratic Party presents the policy of nullification and revolution. They propose to undo all that has been done toward the establishment of our troubles, and to place the reconstructed States into a worse condition than they were before the war. The Democratic Party further presents the policy of repudiation and national dishonor, which has been fatal to every nation that has ever been guilty of it. The first act of nullification was when the fallen angel rebelled against God. The second act was when MAN sinned; and now we have political nullification and repudiation combined. And what is political nullification? It is when the people of a State agree to set aside and disobey the laws. Gen. JACKSON, by proclamation, once met and argued with South Carolina the point, but his last and best argument was when he said he would hang Calhoun if he ever attempted."

The Governor here argued the new doctrine of secession and proceeded as follows:

"The rebels surrendered in 1865, but, instead of obeying the laws, acting upon the advice of the Democratic Party, they entrenched secession and fell back on nullification. At the New-York Convention they resolved that the Reconstruction laws were null and void, and told the South these laws were of no effect, and they thus invited the people of the Southern States to revolution. They proclaimed this as the policy of the Democratic Party. Gen. BLAIR, some three or four days before the Convention met, wrote a letter to Mr. BRODHEAD, in which he said there was but one issue before the country, and that was the question of reconstruction, and that the President should overturn the new State Governments; and upon this doctrine the Democratic Party now stands. Upon this letter he was nominated for Vice-President. He was nominated by a rebel General from Kentucky, whom our brave boys in the field have often met, and by that most infamous of Southerners, WADE HAMPTON. Now, my friends, what has been the effect of this doctrine? We see twenty-four members of the Legislature of Georgia elected on a secession platform. How was it done? Why, it was done by a clique of Democratic white members, together with some miserable renegades, who embraced all the colored men in a resolution denying their eligibility, so that they would not vote on it themselves. The negroes might have done the same toward the white men. *This was an act of revolution, and needs correction at the hands of a loyal Congress, which, I doubt not, it will receive. Congress has the power to protect new States. Reconstruction is not finished until it is established.* It would be folly to say we have the right and the power to set up States, and at the same time say the rebels might knock down what we put up. The Constitution gives Congress the right to demand guaranties that each State shall maintain a republican form of government, but if a State is unable to do so, it is the duty of the Government not to maintain a republican form of government for each State. It is the duty of the Federal Government to stand by and protect the Southern State Governments till they can arm and maintain themselves. There is to-day no security for life, liberty or property for any Union man, black or white, in the South. It is the duty of the Government to remedy this state of affairs. There have secret societies been formed in every part of the Southern States, and they are attempting to drive out every loyal white man from their borders."

Mr. MORTON next referred to the Atlanta speech of ROBERT TOOMBS, and to the proscriptive measures which that notorious rebel advised his sympathizers to adopt against Northern men who settled in the South and were independent enough to have political opinions of their own.

"Have these loyal white men in the South committed any crimes to deserve such treatment at the hands of TOOMBS and his followers?" exclaimed the Senator; "oh! no; this is the punishment for their fidelity to the Union; and, what is more, the Democracy of the North, the Democracy of the whole country, sustains the Southern rebels in these measures of proscription and persecution. And what do they propose to do with the poor negroes? They hope to get them entirely into their power as soon as the loyal whites are driven out, and the negroes have no nucleus to rally around. They propose to coerce the negro to vote himself back into virtual slavery by starvation. Yes, they propose to him the alternative of submission to their yoke or starvation. What shall the poor negro do? He cannot live in the road; he has no money to come North, and he has thus presented to him submission or starvation. This is the proclaimed policy of WADE HAMPTON, the lion and idol of the New-York Convention, than whom there was but one greater lion and favorite in that Convention, and that was the infamous FORREST—FORREST, the murderer of Fort Pillow notoriety." The Senator here gave a graphic account of the horrors of the Fort Pillow massacre, and held up FORREST to the execration of every man not destitute of human feelings. "And this FORREST," he continued, "was one of those who placed before the Democrats of the North, placed before you, men of Indiana, the policy and the candidates of the Democratic Party; and every utterance of his was greeted with the same fierce old yells which you, Indiana soldiers, heard on the battle-field of Shiloh as the Texan Rangers bore down on your ranks, from which you hurled them back so valiantly. *I tell you, my friends, to-night, if the Democratic policy is carried into effect, we shall have war, bloody war. Nullification will be as bloody as secession—nay, more so!* Some five years ago I walked over a battle-field after the sound of the cannon had died away. The wounded had been removed, but the dead were still left piled all over the ground. Yonder a charge in serried ranks had been made, and the dead lay dense and thick. Yonder a shell had burst, and a heap of corpses attested that it had fulfilled its deadly mission. There they lay, with their ghastly faces turned toward Heaven, and their blood was crying to God for vengeance, while high above in the clouds the vulture was already soaring, ready to devour its horror feast; and as I gazed on the scene, shuddering and with tearful eyes, I said to myself, 'This is the work of politicians, the work of those secession politicians who tried to rend our land asunder.' My friends, the same politicians are now at work, and if they are successful, we shall have similar battle-fields as the result of that success. My Democratic friends, some plan of reconstruction must be adopted. If you differ with me about this plan, you must consider that our plan is nearly consummated and carried into effect. Seven States out of ten have been taken back into the Union, and it will last but a little while before Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are readmitted. To interfere with our plan would be to destroy the whole work. We are just now in a condition to lose all we have accomplished. When a house has been finished there are still some heaps of shavings, some old rubbish lying around, and the incendiary need but cast his firebrand into them to kindle a conflagration that will destroy the whole. Democrats, when we were for war, you were for peace. Now we are for peace, and you are for war. The incendiary is around and is trying to cast his firebrand into the refuse of the rebellion, and destroy all that we have accomplished. Have you considered the immense cost in treasure and in human lives—the four thousand millions in treasure and the four hundred thousand lives that we have spent in suppressing that rebellion? Do you want to kindle another war—a war more bloody, more devastating than the first? Now, in regard to this debt. It was to put down the rebellion that this debt was incurred, and I say to you the Democratic Party, if put in power, cannot pay the debt. No, it cannot. It is a moral impossibility for it to pay it. The character of a party is determined by the men who compose it, and now what are the elements which compose the Democratic Party? In the North it is composed of those who were in favor of the rebellion, who resisted and called illegal all the laws we made to issue greenbacks and bonds; who were hostile to the creation of the debt; and who still are hostile to the debt and to the men who hold our bonds. The Southern wing is composed of actual rebels who lost their all by the aid of these same bondholders; men who, having put their property in Confederate stocks and bonds, and having lost their all, are enraged to the utmost. Now, do you suppose that these Southern Democrats are in favor of taxing themselves to pay the interest or principal of our national debt, a debt incurred in their own overthrow, unless it might be we should agree to pay the immense amount of Confederate bonds, too? And this we could not do, for it would increase the volume of the debt to such an extent that it would be an utter impossibility for us to pay, and repudiation would be the final result. Should the Democratic Party come into power, repudiation would be inevitable. But they do not say so now. That would be too unpopular. They propose a different way to do it. They say they will pay the national debt in greenbacks. In what greenbacks? In old greenbacks? In the greenbacks we issued years ago? The greenbacks that are current now? Oh, no! In new ones! There are about three hundred millions of legal tender notes in circulation, and they are worth seventy cents on the dollar. Nominally they are worth even a dollar, they are worth their face—for they are a legal tender; but actually they are worth only seventy cents on the dollar in the currency of the world, and are overdue now. And what is the reason why greenbacks are only worth seventy cents on the dollar? Why, because of the faith that greenbacks will be paid in gold. This expectation keeps them up. But if the amount of the greenbacks now in circulation is increased to the extent the Democrats propose, all hope of their eventual redemption in gold will cease, and they will fall like leaves in Autumn—actually not worth the paper they are printed on. Yes, I declare here most emphatically: *The payment of our debt in greenbacks is a swindle!* I deprecate the further issue of greenbacks; we have had enough of fluctuation in our markets. What is the effect of an inflation of the currency but to stimulate speculation. Speculators would flourish, but laborers would suffer. Grain can be stored in warehouses, but labor cannot. Therefore, when an inflation, labor is the first to feel the impulse. And when the revulsion takes place, labor is again the first to suffer. Do you wish to second again, laboring men, to descend again and again? What we want is stability and repose. We want rest from the sufferings we have endured in the last years. Instead of issuing more currency, we should make that which we have better. I am in favor of a speedy return to specie payments; but how are we to do so, I am asked? They say it is impossible. In my opinion it is a most simple process. I have formed in this respect a plan of my own, which, in my opinion, is the easiest in the world to carry into effect. I would have Congress fix by an act the time when specie payments are to be resumed, say July 1, 1871. I would thus give all business men of the United States fair notice to prepare themselves for a payment of their debts in gold, and the Government itself should prepare itself, reserving a surplus of gold in the Treasury for that day. Thus, as the day comes nearer and nearer, greenbacks will increase in value, slowly, so gradually, that it will hardly be felt. They will increase by quarter per cents. as the day comes nearer, and the merchant and the mechanic, you and I, will be able to calculate the value of our money. Then everything will be on an equal footing again, and when the time comes, the change will be insignificant." The Senator added that it would take by far less gold to carry this plan into effect than people generally supposed. He declared himself against a further contraction of the currency, saying that it had brought about sufferings enough. People said that specie payments could not be resumed until the influx of gold to Europe was stopped; but, in his opinion, the only way to stop the outflow was to return to specie payments. Gold was not now in the currency, it was an article of merchandise. It was only required to pay duty on imports, and to pay foreign debts. But if greenbacks were worth the same as gold, the gold and silver that flooded Canada and was hoarded away as a precious article by our own citizens, would flow back into the currency and an inflation would take place—but a just and healthy inflation; and the greenbacks flowing into the coffers of the Government would be cancelled, and so no increase and no diminution of the currency would ensue, while gold would again become the standard of our monetary system."

The Senator closed as follows:

"Let me appeal to the laboring man by that party which made labor honorable; let me appeal to the banker and merchant who protect the public faith; let me appeal to those persons who do not care for the laboring man or for the glory of their country, but only for their own interest, to stand by that party which protects the interests of every man, and claims a living wage. Let me appeal to that great class who love justice and liberty above all, to stand by that party that struck the shackles from four millions of men and preserved the country. And, lastly, let me appeal to the Union soldiers to stand fast by their noble leader, and so stand by that party which fed and clothed them during the war, and which will stand by them while living, and honor them when dead. When the commerce of Europe and Asia shall pour across our country like the Nile which refreshes where it overflows; and when the West shall prosper and the South be restored to peace and tranquility and clothed with prosperity such as she never knew before; when peace, plenty, liberty, equality and education shall reign throughout this land, then shall the soldier, pointing to all this, say: 'It was for this that my comrades and I suffered and endured, and now let thy servant depart in peace!'"

This speech made an indescribable impression on the thousands who listened to it. The Senator's emphatic declaration against the greenback heresy, and his remarks on the revolutionary proceedings in the Southern States were cheered to the echo. The Senator sat during his speech in an easy chair, and his cloak was wrapped around his feet.

SPEECH OF SENATOR LANE.

Old Senator LANE then stepped forth with almost youthful alacrity, and addressed the audience for over an hour in his usual fiery, stirring style. He commenced by saying:

"Above all things, ladies and gentlemen, I want to refute a slander which has been studiously circulated by the Democrats: That I had given up the State by 10,000 majority to the Democrats. This is a preposterous falsehood. The men who invented and circulated it evidently do not know me. *I declare here most emphatically that it is my firm and solemn conviction that Indiana will give Grant and Colfax, and the State ticket at least twenty thousand majority.*"

This emphatic declaration on the part of the gallant leader who led the Republicans of Indiana to their first great triumph in 1860 elicted thunders of applause.

On the financial question, Ex-Senator LANE said: "The scheme to pay the national bonds in greenbacks is only a scheme to ruin the public credit; a scheme that would first bring ruin on the bondholders, and then yourselves. The bonds cannot be taxed, and, if they were, you would lose by that operation ten times as much as you would gain by it. The whole proposition is an outrage."

The meeting then adjourned amid almost endless cheers for GRANT and COLFAX, MORTON and LANE, and BAKER and CUMBACK.

In the meantime, a Democratic audience of less than a thousand persons had listened in the Court-house yard to a speech from a certain "Gandy" STILES, who, up to a very recent time, used to be an Abolitionist and impeacher of the blackest dye, but who recently joined the Democrats in Chicago, who, in return for his conversion, nominated him for a small county office. When the large Republican procession moved past the Court-house yard, Gandy STILES was loudly groaned. W. C.

TENNESSEE.

The Kuklux Klan and the Democratic Executive Committee Map out a New Policy for the Seymour and Blair Party in Tennessee—The Two Organizations Acting in Concert—The Democracy and Negro Suffrage—Tennessee Good for 45,000 for Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1868.

The condition of political affairs in Tennessee has very materially improved since the date of my last letter from this place. The danger I anticipated has been fortunately removed by the action of President JOHNSON in sending Federal troops into the State. The bold utterance of Gen. FORREST that there are in this State 40,000 organized Kuklux, who are armed and ready to resist the militia in certain contingencies, warranted President JOHNSON in believing that the fears of the loyal people of Middle and West Tennessee were not fanciful. I have hitherto been slow to believe that the Kuklux Klan had any strength, or had the countenance of the leading Democrats of the State, but with every allowance for the willingness of WOODWARD—the correspondent who talked with FORREST—to lie—no one can fail to believe that Gen. FORREST has a high position in this Klan; knows of its strength, its purposes and its spirit. These men thought they should have the sympathies of the Administration at Washington with them, and under this delusion they were bold and defiant, and seemed anxious to meet the militia of the State in their peculiar guerrilla warfare. This has happily been averted, and I am of the opinion that the mere presence of the Federal troops will have the desired effect, and that we shall have but little further trouble.

There are some things connected with the operations of this Kuklux Klan which now satisfies me that it is a political organization manipulated and controlled by amnestied rebels for the benefit and in the interest of the Blair Democracy. Since President JOHNSON determined to send Federal forces here there has been a wonderful quiet in the Kuklux camps. Outrages have lessened in number and enormity, and comparative tranquillity now reigns in districts over which they but a short time since ruled with all the mysterious power of their midnight masquerades. If there is no organization and concert of action, why this lull in their operations? Surely there is no decrease in their imaginary wrongs and outrages? They are still besieged and threatened by an armed and hostile (?) and all-powerful (?) race. And yet, now, at the very crisis of the great struggle, their masks and devilish plots are suspended and their troopers are scattered. All this change must be the result of a council of war. The Head Centre has issued his orders, and operations are suspended.

Simultaneous with this lull in their belligerent operations comes an address from the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of the State, which proffers the olive branch to the blacks, and buries the hatchet and scalping knife. This address is very remarkable in many respects. In the first place, in the particular that it comes forth about the same time that the orders of the Klan are promulgated, it bears evidence of having been issued after consultation with the Kuklux leaders. In the second place, as it extends to the blacks the right hand of fellowship, and guarantees to them hereafter protection in their right of franchise, it is of the same spirit as the Kuklux Klan in their peaceable demonstrations, and in this respect has a second mark of complicity with its leaders. All these acts are, of course, very gratifying, and show a very favorable change in the policy of the party; but it is proof, too, that this infamous organization, which all respectable citizens thought was the offspring of crazy, foolish, young hot-bloods, is a political organization, acting in concert with a great national party, which claims to have for its greatest and worthiest object the overthrow of Congressional reconstruction and "eternal warfare against violence, anarchy and despotism." Those who believed that the Klan had only local strength and was manipulated only by a few desperate, reckless spirits, felt no particular uneasiness at its depredations, thinking they would in due time spend their force by reason of the infamy and indignation attending their demonstrations. But now, when it is apparent that these outrages have been carried on by a regular organization having great strength, and that their operations are planned and controlled by men who are leaders in a national political party, every honest Democrat must look about him and see how he can consistently act with a party which resorts to such means to secure success, and every fair-minded man must know that FRANK BLAIR'S Brodhead letter is part and parcel of the plan of this monstrous guerrilla society. This is the plain, legitimate deduction from the developments of the past sixty days in Georgia and Tennessee. If there were honest men in the Democratic Convention at New-York, who thought that Congressional reconstruction was a failure, and that legislation was necessary, they were very much mistaken as to the spirit or temper of the people if they supposed they were willing to give the work of reorganization over to such men as BLAIR, HAMPTON, PRESTON, TOOMBS and FORREST. By their own acts and declarations these men are to-day shown to be part and parcel of an organization which is revolutionary and anarchical in its character, and which is composed *in toto* of amnestied rebel Generals and paroled rebel soldiers. Reconstruction might as well at once be given over to the Tennessee Kuklux Klan as to the Democratic Party as now organized and controlled.

It is a little amusing to reflect upon the management of the Democratic Party in this and other Southern States. Early in the campaign of last year, ETHERIDGE and his friends were very open in their opposition to negro suffrage, but before the election they sent forth JOE WILLIAMS and other blacks to proclaim their friendship to that race and to insure them protection in all their privileges in case Democracy was successful. The election came, and the blacks voted Radical almost to a man. Then the Press and large Democratic landholders proscribed all who so voted, and declared that all Radical niggers must starve. In this campaign, until within a few days, the same abusive, proscriptive policy has been pursued. Now, all at once the Executive Committee issue an address, place an electoral ticket in the field, and promise to the blacks peace, labor and protection if they will only become "enlightened citizens" and support their friends (?) the Kuklux. In view of the past and the recent action of the Democracy in Georgia, I think they will find the blacks even more unanimous for GRANT than they were for BROWNLOW. This Democratic flirtation with Dinah and Sambo is exceedingly amusing to the Grant men, but quite as disgusting to the old simon-pure Democracy, who declare they will not submit to an equality of races, even if ordered from headquarters. We have prominent Democrats in this section of the State who refuse to participate in the canvass since this open offer of miscegenation.

The Republicans will carry Tennessee by 45,000 majority. I have the estimate of an old citizen of this county, who is not a Radical either, that SEYMOUR will not poll 500 votes in this county. The county votes about 4,500. Nowhere has the foolish action of HAMPTON, BLAIR and FORREST excited more indignation than among the conservative men of the South. An ex-rebel officer, now a true conservative man, remarked to me but a few days ago: "Well, if we Democrats had been as sharp as you Republicans, and sent some of our rebel Generals off to the Rocky Mountains, SEYMOUR would have done better."

We have two Republican candidates for Congress in the field in this district. Hon. HORACE MAYNARD is the regular nominee; Judge L. C. HOUCK is the bolter. MAYNARD will be elected by a good majority.

We have had an extremely wet season for a month past. The river bottoms are now inundated, and corn by the hundreds of acres is rotting on the stalk. Farmers rowed over their cornfields in canoes. The loss is a very heavy one for East Tennessee, for corn is our principal crop. The bottoms of the Clinch, Emory, French Broad, Chucky, Holstein and Tennessee Rivers have all suffered. The wet weather has destroyed hundreds of bushels of peaches, which will make the dried peach crop short. OMEGA.

LOUISIANA.

The Mississippi Steamship Trade—Agricultural Condition of the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 2, 1868.

It is very obvious that the North no longer looks with the same interest upon either the social or agricultural condition of the Southern States. Yet the productions of gold values worth $250,000,000 cannot but be productive of important advantage to national and individual credit. The condition of the sugar and cotton interest is very discouraging. Sugar estates are not only uncultivated in great part, but the very superior buildings and machinery essential to success are falling to ruin. The sugar crop, you remember, declined from 500,000 hogsheads nearly to about 60,000. A British officer at my side, who is going home from a two years' service in Jamaica, says: "By Jove, Sir, I am getting tired of seeing this sort of thing, you know, you know." The cotton plantations look, if anything, still worse. Most of them have not been cleared and cultivated as long as those on the lower coast, and they grow up in cottonwood very quickly. A planter shows me his estate on the river. He has employed many of his former slaves. He gives them one-fourth of the net proceeds of the crop after deducting all expense of cultivation. He has less than one-half of his lands under cultivation, much of the remainder being without fencing and grown up in wood which will require clearing again. Even at the present prices of cotton men cannot afford to hire labor to clear or repair their plantations. Hence, they cultivate a less breadth of land, restricting the application of labor to the best lands. The diminution of the labor applicable to cotton culture, from the withdrawal of many men to other pursuits, and of almost all the women and children, must, in combination with this reduced breadth, reduce the weight of cotton produced. The subdivision of lands will make little difference. More cotton could be produced by labor combined and organized than by the voluntary labor of individuals, just as five men in a machine shop will do more work than five men in five different blacksmith shops, and do their work cheaper. The separate, or cotter system, will be tried, but if British East India succeeds in opening that vast country with its cheap labor, we cannot see how the Southern States can return to the production of cotton to the same extent as formerly. Planters seem resigned to the division of their lands. No longer ambitious of wealth, they only desire to live.

We do not see that the Government or the consumer of cotton can do anything for the planter His interests must adjust themselves. If Russia should interrupt the British cotton culture it might be a temporary relief to the planter and freedman now making cotton in partnership. But the ricefed labor of the Punjaub and the lands in free grant must constitute a formidable competitor for the present.

THE STEAMBOAT INTEREST.

This important interest sympathizes actively with that of the Eastern shipping. The cause of its decline is to a great extent the same. You remember that the cotton crop, before the war, had reached four and a half millions of bales: of this two millions, or nearly fifty per cent, were shipped to New-Orleans, while perhaps six-eighths of the whole crop were exported foreign. Now, this crop has been reduced just one-half, and the proportion consigned to New-Orleans is about six hundred thousand, or twenty-five per cent. You will perceive, therefore, that the shipping of the United States has lost much of the freights which it took out from home, and so is the less able to meet the competition of foreign shipping. It is true the export grain trade has increased, but still the export weights have greatly diminished. It may be noted, in the same connection, that the cotton imported into England from countries other than the United States, having increased to five-eighths of the consumption of that country, and the exports of England to India and other Eastern countries having increased, the shipping interest of England has secured something like the same proportion of freights that the shipping of the United States has lost. The steamboat interest of the Mississippi has sustained a further loss. The planters of the South formerly took a very large share of the surplus provisions of the Northwest. They cannot, of course, require so much upon their reduced production. The annual report of markets in New-Orleans shows a great decline of imports for domestic consumption, while the export of bulk grain has increased. This last employs barges exclusively. From these causes the steamboat interest has declined greatly, both in tonnage and in the amount of business done. They suffer under another disadvantage. The introduction of tow barges has reduced the cost of down freights greatly. Flour, which has paid steamboats 50 and 60 cents, can be carried by barges as low as 25 cents. On the other hand, the railroads are beginning to make close connections, and run through from New-Orleans to the upper cities in from two to three days. This competition, you will see, threatens the passenger trade of the steamboats, and imposes upon them large expense. It is not impossible, therefore, that these splendid palaces will be superseded and cleared out, or employed as packet-boats between the principal points of the lower river, as they are on the Upper Ohio.

It is thus that all the interests of Southern industry are adapting themselves to the extraordinary change which has befallen them. There is very little political remedy for this. The native vigor of the Angle-Saxon constitution will vindicate itself and dominate over all obstacles to prosperity and personal independence. Our people are beginning to realize that the intervention of foreign Princes or parties is an inadequate reliance for relief from personal poverty and social disorganization.

W. M. B.

Another Letter From Mr. B. H. Hill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have carefully read your criticisms upon my letter of yesterday. I have also carefully read the criticisms of the *Tribune* and of the *Herald* on similar letters to those journals. All of you have one reply to everything written in defence of the Constitution and of the equal rights of the Southern States under that instrument. You say "Mr. HILL ignores the rebellion and its consequences. He assumes that States which through four bloody years fought to destroy the Government, have a right to assume their old position in the Union." * * * "The people who conquered the rebellion and brought back these refractory States against their will, entertain a different opinion. They hold that the South forfeited the rights which it insolently relinquished, and may not resume them except upon certain well-defined terms, which Congress, representing the loyal States, alone shall dictate." This is the doctrine of *conquest*. It is reiterated in every form by all the Republican Press. It was amplified by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER in a political speech in Brooklyn last night. Did the war result in a conquest, and give "to Congress representing the loyal States," a right to prescribe terms of reunion as a conqueror? This is the question, and I will meet it frankly and squarely, and not, as Mr. BEECHER says, "by Taney decisions and constructions before Courts of Southern Judges." I will rely on Republican and Northern decisions only.

I.

First, then, I say the result of the war was not a conquest, but was simply a decision that secession failed and the Union remained, because this result was the declared object of the war, and the only object of the war as declared at its beginning, during its progress, and at its close. Now to the Republican authorities:

1. Mr. LINCOLN. In his inaugural address he said: "It follows, from these views, that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void. * * * and therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and, to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union shall be faithfully executed in all the States."

Here the object is clearly not conquest, but to maintain the laws in all the States of an *unbroken Union*.

2. Mr. SEWARD. I have not his official dispatch before me, but none can forget Mr. SEWARD'S celebrated instructions to Mr. ADAMS, Minister to England, that the seats of the Southern members were vacant, and they had the right to return to them.

3. Congress. In July, 1861, the Congress of the United States, with almost entire unanimity resolved: "That this war is not waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, *nor for any purpose of conquest* or subjugation, * * * but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Union, and to *preserve* the Union, with all the dignity, equality and right of the several States unimpaired; and, *as soon* as these objects are accomplished, *the war ought to cease.*" Ten days afterward this resolution in other words was repeated, and in the Senate with but one dissenting voice. Similar declarations were repeated throughout the struggle by every department of the Government, and by the leaders, papers, States and people of the North. Did the President, the Cabinet, the Congress, and the people all tell deliberate falsehoods? If they told the truth, can there be any possible doubt as to the *object* of the war, and that that object was not conquest—not to *dictate*—other terms on which the Southern States should "resume" their functions in a Union never broken? Was anything then heard about going *outside* of the Constitution?

II.

In the second place, I affirm that the result of the war was not a conquest because it could not be a conquest, and has been so expressly adjudicated. Here are the words of Judge SPRAGUE, of *Massachusetts*—not South Carolina:

"It has been supposed that if the Government has the rights of a belligerent, then, after the rebellion is suppressed, it will have *the rights of conquest*; that a State and its inhabitants may be permanently divested of all political privileges and treated as a foreign territory acquired by arms."

This is exactly what the Reconstruction measures do. But what does Judge SPRAGUE say?

"This is an error, a grave and dangerous error. * * * Conquest of a foreign country gives absolute unlimited sovereign rights, but no nation ever makes such a conquest of its own territory."

What then?

"When the United States take possession of a rebel district they merely vindicate their *preexisting* title. * * * Under our Government the right of sovereignty over any portion of a State is given and *limited by the Constitution*, and will be the *same after* the war *as it was before.*"

Where now is the authority for new terms of Union? Will even a preacher doubt, or deny, or rebel against such authority? It could be multiplied almost indefinitely. These pledges, that there was to be no conquest, no oppression, no measures outside of the Constitution—enacted and proclaimed, and solemnly adjudicated in cases made—caused Gen. LEE to have less than one-fourth of his muster-roll at Petersburg and Appomattox. 'Twas Northern promises, not Northern power, which overpowered the South and "brought back the refractory States." Are these promises redeemed? Is the South ill-tempered and still rebellious for asking their redemption? Are they only loyal and true and entitled to credit who refuse their redemption? Will the Northern people, at the ballot-box, forget these solemn pledges of their Republican President, the grave enactments of their Republican Congresses, the learned decisions of their own Courts, and be guided only by the oracular fulminations on constitutional law by a novel-reading preacher from the political hustings to a laughing audience? Shall the clerical gown be doffed, that an ecclesiastical stump-speaker may uncharitably asperse the judicial ermine of departed purity and living wisdom amid the cries of a giddy people, "A Daniel come to judgment!"

Why will not the Northern people wake up to the plain simple fact that the war was waged on an honest difference of opinion as to the right to secede, and that when the South surrendered the difference was decided, and the Union remained undissolved? This is the honest truth, and its simple recognition would remedy every evil and restore the Union in hearts as well as fact. Where is the prosperity, or wisdom, or loyalty in perpetually saying that the Southern people made war on the Constitution, when every informed man who says so well knows the Southern people believed they had a right to secede, and were so taught by some of the very ablest of the framers of the Constitution? How was it making war on the Constitution to do or attempt what the very framers of that instrument taught was a right according to the Constitution, existing before it and not surrendered in it? Yet even preachers will persist in falsifying so plain a record.

III.

But in the third place. From the day the reconstruction measures passed, the South has sought a legal adjudication of their binding force. Congress has prevented it. If the right of conquest is so clear, why not let the Supreme Court say so? Are the Northern people afraid of their own laws, afraid of their own pledges, and afraid of their own courts? Can nothing be trusted but negroes and a Radical Congress, and they only because they are willing to monopolize the business of legislating outside of the Constitution under oaths to support it? Mr. BEECHER has made a new discovery. He says there is quite a distinction in going outside the Constitution and going against it. Ah! And that, too, when the Constitution itself, to prevent this very heresy, plainly says that "all powers not delegated" are "expressly reserved." Is not every power, then, outside of the Constitution reserved to the States? And if in the States how can it be in Congress? We shall next have a new religion "outside of the Bible," and people will be taught there is a new way to Heaven which is not so straight, and does not require truthful representations of what "rebels" say. True, Christ said there was but "one way," but it can be easily shown by modern "brilliants" in logical pyrotechnics that Christ knew little of the true meaning of the Bible as STORY and MADISON and CLAY and WEBSTER did of the Constitution. They can all be "reconstructed" by these unbounded "outside powers," which they never saw. Will not Congress permit the Supreme Court to decide between us in the light of this new discovery by the learned judicial parson?

This system of misrepresenting the temper and feelings and wishes of the South must have an end. The issue will be then so plain that even a preacher will see it.

The South stands on the Constitution, on the pledges of the North, on the decisions of the Courts and on the immutable laws of God.

The North stands outside of the Constitution, outside of their own pledges, against the decisions of the Courts, and in blasphemous array against the peace of man and the laws of God.

The people of the nation must decide which is right. I do not and will not believe they will decide for the latter by Gen. GRANT'S election. If so, and Gen. GRANT does not at once adopt Parson BRECHER'S new theory, and support the Chicago platform by getting outside of it, we shall be but a nation of lunatics, throwing away liberty, and rushing through anarchy to hug despotism.

The Constitution may crumble; freedom may perish; usupation may hold high carnival in the nation's capital, and send glittering bayonets throughout the land to reinforce its decrees in blood. But the South will hold fast to her honor. I have done.

Yours very truly, B. H. HILL.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says, as the result of conversation with prominent Radicals of every part of Missouri, that that State is as safe for GRANT as Massachusetts or Iowa, and adds: "We shall carry the First Congressional District by 500, the Second by 7,000, the Third by a small majority, the Fourth by 5,000, the Fifth by 4,000, the Seventh by 8,000. Total, 24,500. The Eighth is close, and in any event will not give a large majority to either party, but we hope to carry it. The Sixth and Ninth are doubtful; but the Third, Fourth and Col. BENT'S district give our prospects and strong hopes of success. But those two districts alone must overcome 25,000 majority before the Democrats can hope to carry Missouri. There is no part of the State where the Radical voters of 1866 in any number have changed to Democracy; the changes are almost wholly the other way. And we have no doubt that this State will give over twenty and perhaps over thirty thousand majority, if the Radicals in counties and districts where they are strong take pains to poll their full vote."

Democratic papers throughout the country have recently published a statement to the effect that a cargo of negroes was shipped by a Radical from Mobile, some months ago, in the schooner *E. N. Brown*, ostensibly as laborers, to Texas, but really to Cuba, where they were sold for slaves. Major HENRY ST. PAUL, of Mobile, a Democrat, has written a letter, addressed to GEORGE F. HARRINGTON, Esq., the accused party, saying that the schooner took out an assignment of lumber only, procured at his request by a Mobile firm, for a personal friend of his, formerly of Mississippi, who has engaged in the lumber business in Havana. Mr. F. WOLFFE, senior member of the Mobile firm, has also written a letter, stating that he personally superintended the loading of the vessel, and that the manifest was made out by him, and that he is willing to make affidavit at any time, and to prove that no colored person was on board of the vessel, going or coming, except the cook and one servant.

The Washington *Chronicle* recalls to mind that during the campaign of 1864 there was published in this City a pamphlet, the title of which read as follows: "The Great Paper Bubble, or the Coming Financial Explosion, by ALEX. DELMAR, member Young Men's Democratic Union Association, and author of 'Gold Money and Paper Money,'" &c. On the next leaf was a caricature representing Chief Justice CHASE in the act of blowing bubbles. The war was in progress, and the existence of the Government depended upon its ability to raise money for its continued prosecution. DELMAR published his pamphlet, showing how he stood then. He has recently published "Statistics" showing how he stands now. He is not a new recruit.

The Democratic Committee of Philadelphia, SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman, has issued an address urging naturalized citizens to be at the polls as early as possible on election morning, and telling them that the method of naturalization recently pursued has been the same as in the past, and their right to vote cannot be questioned. The address concludes: "I am confident that right there will have in their hands the record evidence of their title, certified by the official seal of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and at their backs the 50,000 white men who last Thursday welcomed their old leader, and who will not permit 6,000 of their fellow-citizens to be disfranchised in the only State where that crime than that of voting as GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN will vote."

The Republicans of Phillips County, Ark., held a meeting in Helena on the 1st inst., to take action relative to the charges made that Gen. T. C. HINDMAN was assassinated by supporters of the Loyal League. Col. WILLIAM F. ROGERS, Chairman of the Republican Committee, presided, and said that the death of Gen. HINDMAN could not possibly be attributed to his political course in the present canvass. Resolutions were adopted, promising all possible aid to the authorities in ferreting out and bringing to punishment the assassin, and declaring that the citizens of Helena generally, without regard to political parties, do not attribute the lamentable fate of Gen. HINDMAN to political causes.

A call was issued recently for a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors in the Thirty-first District, at Salamanca, on the 8th inst., to nominate a candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. FOSTER SHELDON, of Jamestown, with the expectation that the Democratic Convention, to be held at Dunkirk on the 9th, would indorse their nomination. The Convention was held, and adopted a series of resolutions indorsing the Republican Party and Gen. GRANT, and declaring Mr. SHELDON a satisfactory candidate, for whom they would vote.

Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., is announced to speak in all the principal towns in the Massachusetts Fifth District, and he is joined on the stump by Gen. GORDON and Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON.

The Indian Peace Commission in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 9.

The Indian Commission, of which Gen. SHERMAN is the head, have returned from their tour of observation in the Far West, and are now at the Tremont House in this city. The Commissioners have satisfied themselves that no serious trouble exists or is to be apprehended along the line of the Union Pacific Road, and that the tribes disposed to hostility are confined to the region south of the Kansas branch and about the head-waters of the Arkansas River.

meantime he was committed to the Tremont Station-house.

On Thursday, the doorkeeper was busy cleaning the station-house, and when he went to his dinner, left the key of the door which leads to the yard, (a heavy, iron, cross-barred door,) in a closet under the stairs, and the door of the cell in which DEWEY was confined safely locked. In the door is an aperture twelve inches long and six inches high; through this aperture, after divesting himself of his clothing, DEWEY forced himself, and then obtaining his clothing through the same place, again clothed himself, after which he got the key of the outer door, let himself into the yard, climbed the fence and escaped, and has not since been seen or heard of by those who are anxious to again have his company.

The boldness of this unsuccessful and young highwayman may be conceived when it is known that the cell is about twelve feet from the trap-door, which was open, that opens into the main part of the Station-house, in which are some of the officers at all times. The daring was that worthy of one engaged in a better calling. He was heard trying the lock (a patent padlock) on his cell door, during the forenoon, and as that was known to be secure, and the hole in the door, (where food and drink is passed in to prisoners,) he was thought to be perfectly secure.

That he could have passed his body through so small an aperture seems almost incredible, yet it is a fact, and must have given him considerable pain, which, however, was borne without his giving any indication, as the least noise would have attracted the attention of the officers above.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 12, 1868.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. 112¾
$6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. 105
$6,000 5-20 O.. '64.. 111⅜
$6,000 5-20 O., '65.. 110¾
$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '66 new.. 108¾
$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.. 108¾
4,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 85
$9,000 do.. 85¼
$2,000 Va. 6s, ex-c.. 58¾
$8,000 N. C. 6s, do.. 46½
$3,000 do.. bcd 46½
$2,000 N. C. 6s, new.. 36
$5,000 do.. bet. cash 36¾
$5,000 Missouri 6s, do.. 91¾
2,000 do.. bet. cash 91¾
6,000 Erie 3d M.. 94
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.. 95
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.. 85
Erie⁊ d. 1st M.. 81¾
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 65
4,000 C. & R. 1. 1st M.. 90
Bds.. 102
3,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.. 103
3,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.. 87½
1,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st.. 107
11,000 C., C. & I. O. 1st.. 77
20,000 do.. b30 77
10,000 Mad. R. 1ds, 1st.. 78
30,000 do.. b60 55½
18,000 do.. 55½
10 Ocean Bank.. 102
10 Park Bank.. 122
200 Canton Co.. 40
300 West. U. T.. 36¾
200 do.. b30 36¾
200 do.. 36¾
200 Quick. Min. Co.. 99
100 do.. b30 24½
100 do.. 2d call 24
200 Mar. Min. Co.. 2
200 Mariposa Pf.. 20¾
200 do.. 2d call 20¾
200 P. M. St. Co.. 128
do.. 127¾
134 do.. 127½

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. 112¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, R.. 105
do.. 105
$2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64.. 105
do.. 105
$1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65.. 110¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$2,000 Virginia 6s, new 54
200 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 39½
300 Adams Ex.. 51¾
300 Mariposa Pf.. 2¾
100 do.. 2¾
100 Quic. M. Co.. b5 23½
200 do.. 24
200 do.. 24
400 Pacific Mail.. 128
400 do.. 128⅛
200 do.. 128⅛
200 do.. c 128⅛
200 do.. c30 127⅞
300 West. U. T.. 36¾
200 do.. b10 36¾
200 do.. 36¾
200 do.. b10 128⅜
200 N. Y. Cen.. 129
200 do.. 129¼
200 do.. b10 129⅜
200 do.. b5 129⅜
2,000 Erie.. 48⅝
400 do.. b3 49
400 Mil. & St. P.. b5 99¾
300 do.. 100
200 do.. b10 99⅞
200 P., Ft. W. & C.. 111⅝
200 do.. 112
200 do.. c 112
94 Ohio & Miss.. 29⅝
200 do.. b10 29⅝
200 do.. b5 29⅝
200 do.. 29⅝
34 Mich. So. & N. I.. 85⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 T. St. 6s, new.. 65
5,000 do.. b5.. new 65
35,000 N. Car. 6s, new.. 36
5,000 do. Car. 6s, new.. 36
2,000 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 39½
200 do.. 39½
10 Adams Ex.. 51
200 Canton Co.. 40
400 do.. 40
300 West. U. T.. 36¾
40 do.. 37
200 N. Y. Cen.. 129¼
200 do.. 129⅜
2000 Erie.. 48¾
200 do.. 49
100 Mil. & St. P.. 99¾
100 do.. 99⅞
200 do.. 99⅞
200 Quick. Mine Co.. 24
200 Mariposa Pf.. 20½
200 do.. 20½
200 P. M. St. Co.. 128
do.. 128
do.. 128
do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 12, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MASKS AND FACES. Characters by Messrs. Chas. Fisher, H. T. Ringgold, Geo. Holland, J. S. Polk, J. L. Matthews, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Clara Jennings, Miss M. Barrett, Miss Fanny Green and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MARY STUART. Principal character by Fanny Janauschek.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
KING LEAR. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Forrest, Geo. Clarke, F. Mordaunt, Burroughs, Newton, Mims, Fonsi, Miss Lillie, Miss Mahon and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Characters by Mme. Rose Bell, Mlle. Fontaine, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, M. Genot, M. Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
OUT OF THE STREETS. Characters by Misses Irving, Denvil, Grey, Chapman, Messrs. Langs, Coleman, Studley and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CRIMSON SHIELD. Introducing a brilliant ballet company.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
GOETZ VOF BERLICHINGEN, Principal character by Mr. Hermann Hendrichs.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon — ASMODEUS, PERFECTION, &c.
Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
P. FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The authority of the Central Provisional Junta at Madrid has been formally recognized by all the Provinces of Spain. Don RIVERO has been appointed Mayor of Madrid.

Permission to build a Protestant church in Seville, Spain, has been granted by the local Junta to the foreign residents, at the request of the American Consul.

The Chinese Ambassadors are to be received by Queen VICTORIA on the 20th inst., and after this reception will go to Paris. It is reported that Lord STANLEY is not unfriendly to the policy proposed by China.

The semi-official papers of France, in commenting upon the speech of the King of Denmark at the opening of the Reigsdad, declare that France is pledged to the Treaty of Prague, and that Prussia must not depart from the obligations of that compact. The fears of a European war have abated.

GENERAL.

The Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad will be in operation in about a year. The City Council of Fort Wayne have voted to advance $100,000 to the road as soon as it is in running order between that city and Bluffton, and Muncie and other towns along the line have made liberal donations.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 9th inst., states that Mr. JAMES MARTIN, one of the Republican members of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, from Abbeville, was recently murdered in the public road, near his residence, by persons in disguise. A jury of inquest has failed to elicit any clue to the murderers.

Gen. BUTLER is announced to speak in Corning, N. Y., this afternoon. He speaks under an engagement made by himself, and not by the State Committee.

A difficulty occurred in Girrard County, Ky., on Tuesday last, between SAMUEL MERRIAM and two brothers, JAMES H. and LUTHER MERSHOM, which resulted in the instant killing of JAMES and the serious wounding of LUTHER MERSHOM.

A circular letter from the Vice Consul-General at Havana, received on Saturday at Washington, announces that passports duly and properly indorsed by the Consuls of Spain will be required of citizens of the United States before their admittance to the island.

Dr. I. J. PERRY, of Hartford, Conn., charged with attempt to procure an abortion on the late Mrs. EMMA C. BOTSFORD, of that city, has been acquitted and honorably discharged by Judge MERRILL, of the Police Court.

The repairs on the Long Bridge across the Potomac are nearly completed, and on Monday it will be open to the public. The repairs are very thorough, and the old structure looks in better condition than for years past.

Our Georgia correspondent states that, on account of the ravages of the caterpillars and the boll-worms, the cotton crop of 1868 will not be much more than half that of 1867.

A safe belonging to ASEPH CARTER, of Sterling, Mass., was taken from his premises on Friday night and carried to a retired spot, where it was blown open, and a considerable amount of money and valuables obtained. A reward of $250 has been offered for the recovery of the property and the detection of the burglars.

The warehouse of FLINT, PEABODY & Co., on the corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco, was partially destroyed by fire on Friday night. About thirty thousand sacks of rice were stored in the building, most of which are supposed to be lost.

Rev. CANON BALCH, D. D., of the Cathedral, Montreal, preached at St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday.

Rev. PAUL MAZAKUTE, an Indian of the Santee-Sioux tribe, made an address in his own language at St. Ann's Free Church yesterday afternoon.

The funeral of Gen. WM. GATES, late of the United States Army, took place yesterday in this City. The remains were escorted by detachments of cavalry, artillery and infantry and a battalion of marines to Trinity Church, where the services took place, after which they were removed to Governor's Island for interment.

The home-and-home base ball match played at New-Haven on Saturday afternoon, between the Yale Club of New-Haven and the Eckfords of Brooklyn, resulted in a defeat of the latter by a score of 19 to 17. The playing on both sides was exceedingly sharp and the batting heavy. The Eckfords were "whitewashed" four times, and the Yales once. The students are very enthusiastic over the result.

Cotton was a shade firmer on Saturday, on a fairly active market. Breadstuffs were less freely dealt in; Flour and Wheat were less buoyant in price. Corn and Oats were dearer. Provisions were rather quiet; New Mess Pork was cheaper. Groceries were in good demand, particularly Sugars, which were quoted firmer. Freights were quiet.

Reform in the Civil Service—Mr. Jenckes to be Re-elected.

We are glad to see indications of a purpose, on the part of his constituents, to reëlect Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, to Congress. He is a man of culture, especially able and learned as a lawyer, and has had an experience in public life which makes his services in the national councils of special value.

But his connection with a projected reform in the Civil Service of the Government renders it a matter of more than ordinary interest and importance that he should not leave Congress just at present. He has framed and introduced a measure for reforming the administration of civic affairs which, if adopted and carried into practice, will work a beneficent and greatly needed reform in the practical working of our republican institutions, and redeem the Government from one of its greatest reproaches. He supported this bill in a very cogent and convincing speech, and has entered upon the effort to carry it through Congress with a very high degree of courage and ability. Both these qualities are needed to give such a project any chance of success; indeed, without them both, it would have been *sneered* out of Congress at the very outset. The earnestness, fervor and force which Mr. JENCKES brought to its support, alone saved it from such a fate.

The maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils," is of Democratic origin, but it is acted upon by both parties alike. It is at once the strength and the curse of party organizations and of party rule. All the offices of the Government,—the whole of that mighty machinery by which the actual functions and duties of administration are performed,—are regarded and treated as "spoils,"—as belonging of right to the political party which is for the time being in the ascendant,—and to be appropriated, therefore, to its exclusive use. There are not less than 50,000,—probably there are twice that number,—of subordinate officers required to perform these duties; and their pay cannot average less than $1,000 per annum, and is probably twice that amount. Here is a sum of public money, of not less than $100,000,000, to be divided among fifty or a hundred thousand men every year. Under the existing system it is held to be the legitimate property of the political party which elects the President, whose principal function is to distribute these places and this money, among the most active and effective of his party supporters. And the chief end and aim of each party in the contest, which convulses the nation every four years, is to secure this vast amount of patronage for its own adherents.

It is impossible to exaggerate the malign influence of such a system upon every department of public activity. It degrades the public service, demoralizes all who are connected with it, deprives it of the advantages of skill and experience, fills it with unscrupulous adventurers, converts our party contests from conflicts of principles into mere mercenary struggles for place, and creates an enormous army of politicians by *trade*,—men who devote themselves to the business of party strife,—just as mercenary soldiers devote themselves to the business of war,—not that they care for the cause they espouse, but for the sake of the rewards it brings them. This is the real reason why we see, in this country, what we find in no other, a vast army of men who make party politics their trade,—who get their living by bringing recruits to one party or the other, who care nothing whatever for the good of the country,—nothing for the principles or measures they pretend to support.

Mr. JENCKES has faith enough in our form of government to lead him to believe that these evils are not inherent, but accidental; and he has, what few even of those who agree with him in this opinion have, courage enough to undertake their reform. As a general thing our public men are put in office, and are kept in office, by this very machinery. No man of either party is elected to Congress, for example, or to any other position of power and influence, but by the aid of the professional politicians,—the active, energetic captains of tens and fifties,—who form parts of this evil system, and who claim, at the hands of those they elevate to office, the "spoils" which are their recognized reward. Men in office, therefore, and especially men in Congress, feel it necessary to uphold the system,—bad as it is,—which keeps them in place. Neither party will discard it,—for each knows that this would be to discard its most zealous and effective support. And each party looks, with distrust and aversion, upon any of its members who may propose or support so dangerous an invasion of its usages and its rights.

The chances of success for any such reform are, therefore, in our judgement, but slight. Party prejudice and party interests are all arrayed against it. It destroys the main motive for vigorous party effort, because it deprives it of its chief reward. And it reduces thousands and tens of thousands of active, unscrupulous, effective, electioneering agents,—who now command deference if not respect, from the men they put in place, to the position of simple citizens,—serving as privates in the ranks of party, and no longer rewarded by Government for the services they may render their respective factions.

But Mr. JENCKES has made a decided impression on Congress, and still more on the country, by the reform he has undertaken on this subject; and we are glad he is likely to have the opportunity to continue his efforts in this direction. The prospects are favorable to his success. We are likely to have a state of things for the next four years highly propitious to such reforms. We shall have an admininistration based on party less, and on patriotism more, than usual. Gen. GRANT is not wedded to party discipline, nor does he regard party organization as a substitute alike for wisdom and honesty in the control of public affairs. Reform in every department and branch of the civil service will find in him a zealous and effective friend; and under such auspices Mr. JENCKES may reasonably hope to carry his admirable and greatly-needed scheme forward to complete success.

Freedom in Spain—The New Foundations.

If the Spanish Junta are able, before choosing a sovereign, to establish a Constitution embodying the liberal principles already proclaimed by the Junta, Spain will not only be the freest country in Europe, but will have attained that position by a single step. It is hardly possible to credit the progress of events in Spain during the last few weeks. The extraordinary programme of reform which has been issued, not only overthrows the edifice of despotism which has existed for centuries, but lays foundations of the broadest and noblest order. It proclaims universal suffrage, religious freedom, liberty of the Press, universal education, and all the other great franchises of popular Government; and thus, in every respect, completely reverses the old order of things. Only those who know what Spain has been under the rule of the Bourbons and the priests, can realize the profound and the radical changes that are involved in the programme of the Junta.

As to the power of the Junta to proclaim these reforms, it is a power derived from *the Revolution*, and has no other limit but the popular will. In case of the overthrow of a Government, power devolves upon those who have been able to place themselves at the head of affairs, and it can only be disputed by a counter-revolution. Though the Junta are only provisional, yet while they exist, they may establish the terms of permanent reconstruction. They may, for example, order elections to the Cortes or Parliament on the basis of universal suffrage, and it is not likely that the Cortes would change the terms upon which they came into existence. They may form a Provisional Constitution on the principles of religious and political reform already promulgated, and under this, changes may be effected that shall be durable by the necessity of their own nature. They may establish an Executive, royal or republican, which shall give assurances of the maintenance of the principles that have triumphed in the revolution.

The Junta have evidently, thus far, acted with great caution and sagacity. The preservation of order and peace throughout the whole revolution has itself been a great victory. The deliberation about the choice of a Sovereign, and the determination to establish the organic principles of the Government before filling the throne, shows that Spain is possessed of statesmen who not only apprehend the evils under which the State suffers, but are able to comprehend the measures which are essential to their cure.

Of course, there are many people in doubt as to the possibility of securing for Spain the liberal programme which the provisional authorities have announced. They doubt whether a country so long dominated by despotism and priestcraft, a country which has so many ambitious leaders and Generals, can at a single step assume the advance of freedom, and maintain the position thus assumed.

We are certainly not inclined to carry our hopes further than the facts will justify; and while affairs are in the present uncertain and formative state, it would be folly to predict what may happen on the morrow.

But there is plenty of encouragment to hope for the best in the events that have taken place in other countries of Europe within the last few years. The Italians are another branch of the Latin family; and when liberal parliamentary government was established a few years ago in place of Bourbon and Papal despotism, we had on all hands doubts of its maintenance. But Italy—except the small part now held by the Pope—has remained united under liberal constitutional Government for eight years; and every year has added to its strength, and magnified its prospects. Look at the old despotic Government of Austria three years ago. Of all the countries of Europe, Austria seemed most hopelessly bound by despotism; and it was the one country of Europe where, on account of the diversity and antagonism of races, despotism seemed most of a necessity. Yet, in an hour, as it were, Austria became free and liberal. A constitutional Government, embracing the fundamental principles of liberty, replaced the ancient despotism; and the power of that constitutional system has been increased every day of its existence. In nearly every other country of despotic Government there have been great strides in the direction of freedom within the last few years; and everywhere those principles give sign of permanence and growth.

With the new Austria and the new Italy before us, we shall indulge in high hopes for the new Spain. Let us at least encourage in every way possible, the revolutionists who have, for the time being, overturned the Bourbon and Romish despotisms, and are engaged in laying the foundations of a noble structure of freedom for the Spanish people.

Mr. Hill's Rejoinder.

We give Mr. B. H. HILL the benefit of a second hearing, although he now evades all the points originally in issue. He complained in the first instance of personal injustice; and to our exhibit of evidence, in support of the charge preferred against him, he has not a word in reply. The proofs we adduced of his incendiary violence as a Seymour and Blair politician, in Georgia, during the present canvass, stand uncontradicted. The record of lawlessness and outrage which we cited from his own State and Louisiana, as illustrative of the effect of such "wild and bitter utterances" as those for which he and others are responsible, remains undisputed. From the allegation of misrepresentation and the plea of personal wrong he silently recedes; and he treats us instead to a rehash of current Democratic literature, and a succession of sneers at Mr. BEECHER and his opinions. It was not on these points that we consented to listen to Mr. HILL; and we print his letter simply to show how scant is the stock of courtesy and information which entitles a Georgia gentleman to assume the *rôle* of censor before Northern audiences.

We can imagine nothing less profitable, in the present stage of the reconstruction controversy, than an attempt to judge its merits by a comparison with the declarations of Congress and President LINCOLN at the beginning of the war. The Southern disputants assume that those declarations were a finality, regardless of their rejection by those for whom they were intended, and of the exigencies which rendered their modification inevitable. It is absurd to pretend that the National Government was irrevocably committed by announcements designed to effect an object which for four years was frustrated by rebel obstinacy. Had the rebels chosen to submit before events changed the conditions under which the statements of purpose cited by Mr. HILL were primarily made, they would have obtained the unqualified restoration which they now seek. They might have returned to the Union and retained their slaves. Their refusal to listen to any terms short of separation—the malignity and vigor with which they prosecuted their war against the Union—necessitated and justified changes in the policy of the National Government. Emancipation was one of these changes, which the New-Orleans *Picayune*, more candid than Mr. HILL, adduces as evidence of bad faith. No act of the war, however, appealed more directly to the nation's sense of justice, or touched more effectually the public conscience of the world. Yet emancipation was a departure from the opening assurances, beyond which the Hills of the South prefer not to travel.

Even as late as the Hampton Roads Conference, Mr. LINCOLN tendered favorable terms of restoration, which the North would undoubtedly have ratified had the rebel authorities accepted them. But they still insisted on having the mastery virtually conceded to them. Their cause on that occasion, as on others, made it the duty of the Government to push onward the war with a view solely to success, without reference to earlier overtures, which had lapsed by rebel refusals to accept them. Neither these overtures nor the propositions submitted by Mr. LINCOLN avail the Southern opposition now. Events carried the Government far from its starting-point, and formed an ample justification of its altered purposes.

When by sheer force the rebellion was suppressed, the Southern people dreamed not of unconditional restoration to the privileges of the Union. They realized their position as a conquered people, and were in the main prepared to accept any terms that might have been dictated to them. There was no controversy about constitutional rights or forms when Mr. JOHNSON, of his own will, stipulated the manner and conditions of reorganization. His action was at once arbitrary and unconstitutional, but the Southern whites acquiesced in it, partly, no doubt, because it enabled them to maintain rebel supremacy in the States, but in part also because they acknowledged the loss of all right as a consequence of baffled rebellion. If they soon adopted other ideas, and presented demands of quite a different character, it was in consequence of the unfortunate rupture between the President and Congress, and the hopes which that occurrence excited among the disaffected portion of the South.

The Government, however, was still moderate in its requirements. It propounded a policy of reconstruction which would have left the States in full control of the suffrage question. That policy affirmed the civil equality of citizens, regardless of race or color—the adjustment of representation on an equitable basis—the binding obligation of the Federal war debt and the illegality and nullity of debts incurred in aid of the rebellion. It neither enfranchised negroes nor disfranchised rebels, the only penalty stipulated being the exclusion from Federal office of persons who had been guilty of perjury as well as rebellion. These terms were offered with a distinct warning that their rejection would render necessary less acceptable measures. That they were offered in good faith, is shown by the fact that Tennessee, which alone of the eleven States accepted them, was forthwith readmitted to the Union.

The Reconstruction acts, in their essence, became a necessity, so far as the ten States were concerned. They had refused to move a step from their position. They were as sullen in the rejection of the terms offered by the Government as they were arrogant in their demand for unconditional admission. Was the Government to abandon its purpose of restoring the Union, or to surrender its authority at the bidding of conquered rebels? This was the question raised by the rejection of the Fourteenth Amendment, and in the only possible answer to it, we have a vindication of the principle which underlies reconstruction. About particular details of that policy there are honest differences of opinion among Republicans. There is perfect unanimity, however, in regard to the right of the Government to regulate the manner of readmission, and to provide the means for perfecting it. The represented States so decided in 1866, when they passed judgment on the respective merits of Mr. JOHNSON's policy and the policy of Congress as embodied in the Fourteenth Amendment, and we shall have an emphatic repetition of the verdict in November.

As to the constitutional aspect of the question, it must be remembered that the doctrinaires whose opinion Mr. HILL echoes consider the war policy of the Government quite as unconstitutional as its policy of reconstruction. According to Southern philosophy, the Government violated the Constitution when it resisted secession; it sinned against the same instrument when it put down the rebellion by force of arms; it took to itself unauthorized power when it emancipated the slaves, and it is guilty of similar usurpation when it enforces conditions of restoration. But all these doctrines have been exploded. When the North conquered the rebellion it extinguished the philosophy by which its leaders pretended to be justified. The four years' struggle shed new light upon the powers and duties of the Government, acting under the Constitution, and the same authority which sufficed for the conduct of the war, now serves to frame and enforce the conditions of peace.

Senator Morton and the Greenback Theory.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, has been making a speech at Indianapolis in which he denounced the proposition to pay the United States bonds in greenbacks as utterly dishonest and disgraceful. Nothing could afford better illustration than this fact of the utter discredit into which that once formidable doctrine has fallen. Though a man of very great ability, Senator MORTON has always shown a morbid eagerness to keep on thoroughly good terms with the public sentiment of his own State and section, even at the sacrifice of his own personal convictions. In 1865, after the close of the war, he approved of the President's policy of restoration, and made a very elaborate and effective speech in its support. But when it was seen that this policy did not meet with the approval of the people, he made an equally able and conclusive argument against it, and has ever since been among the most earnest and eloquent of its opponents.

So, at the outset, he leaned very decidedly to the Pendletonian theory of paying a portion of the national debt in currency, and, although he has been somewhat reticent and guarded in his discussion of the subject, his speeches have more than once given very distinct intimations that he should give this doctrine his support. But now he is reported to have denounced it as a "fraud and swindle," and to have declared that, if carried into effect, it would "involve the whole country in financial ruin and overwhelm our people in disgrace." This may be cited against the Senator by his enemies as an evidence of his inconsistency, but it is none the less an evidence of his good sense.

The change that has come over the entire West in regard to this financial question, is among the very remarkable incidents of the canvass and proves conspicuously the advantages of full and free discussion. Throughout the earlier stages of the canvass, the opinion seemed well nigh universal throughout the West that the debt might and should be paid in greenbacks. It was a Western doctrine and seemed especially adapted to the interests and sentiments of the Western people. They were supposed to hold very few of the bonds, and to be especially concerned in avoiding the payment of them or in reducing the amount necessary to redeem them. While not quite ready for open and wholesale repudiation, therefore, it was assumed that they would gladly embrace a policy which promised to get rid of forty per cent. of their sum total, by paying them off in depreciated paper instead of coin. And so for a time they did. The Democrats openly and exultingly embraced the scheme. Not one of their prominent men had any doubt or hesitation about it, and very many Republicans gave it a timid and halting indorsement.

But the Republican Convention at Chicago boldly branded it as a disgraceful fraud, and from that time forward it has been subjected to a very thorough and merciless examination. Its intrinsic character, its effect upon our financial credit and upon the currency, all its relations to the public honor and the public good, have been discussed and exposed. And the result has been a complete revulsion in public feeling. Even in the Western States, it is now almost universally discarded and denounced. No fear is now felt anywhere that it will give strength to the party that supports it; and those who have hitherto given it any degree of deference or support, are now among the boldest and most vehement of its assailants.

Nothing can show better the advantage of the free public discussion of public questions, or better vindicate the reliability of an enlightened public judgment than this fact.

MINOR TOPICS.

The vote of to-morrow will decide the Presidential election. So the Democratic leaders have been declaring for the last month. Now, if all the four States which hold elections should go for GRANT, why might not SEYMOUR as well give up the hopeless struggle at once, and save himself and the country from another month of anxiety and turmoil?

Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr., goes to Europe in the steamer of Wednesday next. The Ring will have one honest Democrat less to contend with, until he comes back. Every one thus lost counts.

The gross and shameless frauds on foot in Pennsylvania and in this City, as well as elsewhere, in the naturalization of aliens, show that Congress ought, at the earliest opportunity, to take action upon this subject, and put the whole business of naturalization exclusively into the hands of *Courts of the United States*. It belongs there, and nowhere else. Making citizens of the nation is a national act, and should never be done by less than national authority. In Pennsylvania the State Courts issue naturalization papers in blank—to be filled up at the discretion of tipstaves and irresponsible persons of all sorts. This is utterly disgraceful to the parties concerned, and fatal to all the interests involved. None but Courts of the United States should have power to issue papers of naturalization. We hope Congress will promptly provide for remedying this alarming abuse by law.

In the gayest season and at the most fashionable hour, Broadway makes a poor show, as regards a picturesque procession of pedestrians, when compared with the display to be seen on Fifth-avenue these fine Sunday afternoons—especially that part of the Avenue above Madison-square. The spectacle yesterday between 4 and 5 o'clock constituted the most brilliant moving panorama ever exhibited on the American Continent. What imagination could surpass the glories of dress and color that were illustrated upon the figures of a hundred thousand graceful American ladies? Paris itself could not offer such an *ensemble*. As for the gentlemen, they furnished an excellent contrast by being all encased in the solemn black which the law compels them to wear. Fifth-avenue on Sunday afternoon is far more agreeable for ladies than Broadway on any secular day; for the reason that the gentlemen display their good taste by refraining from cigars in the street.

The *World* seems coming to its senses. It advises everybody, now that reconstruction is a failure, to "let it alone." This is good advice. Let it alone, and it will speedily show whether it is a failure or not. But Gen. BLAIR's plan is to break it up by force,—to compel the army to disperse the State Governments organized under it, and to coerce Congress into repealing the Reconstruction laws. The *World* sees clearly that nothing but evil can come of such a policy.

The Charleston papers are discussing, historically and statistically the question, "who brought the negroes to Charleston and sold them." The result of the inquiries is, that of the 39,000 who were there on the last day of 1807, the people of New-England towns imported 7,958, while only 2,006 were brought there by South Carolinians. One reason of that may be that the people of South Carolina had no ships to bring them in. But inquiries of this sort have ceased to be of much practical consequence. What shall be done with them now they are there, is a much more pertinent and pressing question.

Is anybody doing for our great war what KINGLAKE is doing for the British army in the Crimea—preparing a careful, detailed history of its exploits, and presenting its heroic incidents in a style which will command and charm the attention of the world, to the knowledge and admiration of posterity? The amount of glorification which the British soldiers, who went through the Crimean campaign, have received at the hands of gifted and eminent British writers, is amazing: yet it is quite safe to say that in comparison with our domestic war, the Crimean campaign was a very trifling and inconsiderable affair,—and that its finest and most brilliant deeds were far surpassed by corresponding acts of our own soldiers. Yet posterity, and the world at large even now, are quite likely to get the impression that our war, which lasted four years and in which far more men were killed than took part in the Crimean contest,—which witnessed more hot, general engagements, and more bloody battles, than the Crimean army ever heard of,—was, in comparison, a very small matter,—not worth the historian's attention, except for the sake of chronicling its general result. Have we no writers capable of giving us a proper and worthy history of that war, and willing to undertake the task?

We doubt if the Pennsylvania Democrats will get in many of the fraudulent votes to-morrow which have been prepared for the occasion. In nearly every part of the State, the Republicans are well organized to block their game. Swindling at the polls will be a dangerous business for the Democrats; and if any Republicans seem inclined to engage in it, we hope the Democrats will make it an equally dangerous business for *them*.

The Democratic State Convention of Nevada have resolved:

"That we are opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon Asiatics as well as Negroes, and we believe that the treaty recently consummated by the Republican Party between the United States and the Empire of China, calculated as it is to bring to our shores hordes of half-civilized Mongolians, is an insult alike to this nation and its white laboring population."

There has been some talk of this sort by the Democratic Party in California; but Nevada has made the first organized demonstration against the important treaty lately negotiated by Mr. BURLINGAME.

The Wisconsin papers tell terrible tales of the effects of the collapse of the hop bubble, the termination of the hop fever and the fall in the price of hops. For some years past the hop crop has been so abundant, prices so high and the returns so large that hop-growers were completely infatuated, and great numbers of otherwise sensible men were converted into hop monomaniacs, who thought of nothing, talked of nothing and cared for nothing but hops. Every other interest gave way to hops. The tumble in the price of hops has produced widespread disaster. The farmers in the hop regions, since the magic reed upon which they leaned has broken, are without money and without bread; in short they are left with nothing but mortgaged farms, needy families and ruined credit. The Wisconsin papers say that the result of the present state of affairs will be the uprooting of probably one-half the hop yards in the State, and predict that the recovery from so disastrous a crash will be slow.

When GEORGE WASHINGTON was a candidate for the Presidency, he was charged with military imbecility, administrative incapacity, mental weakness and personal immorality. There were thousands of white men who believed these charges in those days, just as there are thousands of white men who believe similar charges against ULYSSES GRANT nowadays.

In all the riots and collisions between blacks and whites in the Southern States, growing out of politics, two facts are conspicuous; first, the whites always seem to be thoroughly prepared for a fight, and, second, none but blacks are ever killed. Do not these circumstances show pretty clearly which side is responsible for these collisions?

Queen ISABELLA in Spain not long ago made a formal offer to the Pope to guarantee him in his temporal sovereignty at Rome. The Pope at the latest advices had not returned the compliment, and the Queen is getting anxious to know whether His Holiness, or anybody else, will guarantee *her* sovereignty at Madrid. The several Powers of Europe show no great alacrity, it must be confessed, to undertake the task.

Whether the projected prize fight in Pennsylvania was or was not designed as a cover for a gigantic election fraud, the authorities who broke it up have done a good thing thereby,—serviceable to the public interest and creditable to themselves. We wish we could believe that it was a zeal for the public good, rather than fears for party interest, which prompted their action in the premises. The law has branded prize fighting as a crime for a long time, and denounced very severe penalties against it. But no serious and vigorous efforts are made to break it up. Prize fighters, and those who aid and abet them, are never punished with adequate severity. In St. Louis, not long ago, where a youth was pounded to death,—actually killed in one of these affairs,—his murderer was let off with a mere show of punishment. The officers of the law are more apt to attend these affairs as interested spectators than as ministers of justice.

The religious mind of Dublin is a good deal exercised over a question just now broached there. When GUINNESS, the famous and wealthy brewer, died, the Bishop of Cork preached a sermon, in which he spoke of the admirable manner in which the deceased brewer used the great wealth "which God had placed at his disposal." Whereupon the Bishop is vehemently assailed by a righteous pamphleteer, who alleges that he in effect charges God with being concerned in the beer traffic, and with taking the fourpences and threepences per bottle from the poor men who ought to have used it to support their families, and "placing it at the disposal of Sir BENJAMIN GUINNESS." This charge is elaborately worked up in a pamphlet intended "for circulation by temperance societies." How easy it is for many well-meaning men to make fools of themselves in a good cause.

An English writer has been investigating the history of the word *platform* in its now well-known and accepted American use, as referring to a declaration of principles. Like many other words supposed to have a peculiar significance in this country, the American application of the noun platform was in vogue centuries ago in England. In the third volume of CARLYLE's *Letters of Oliver Cromwell*, the following passage occurs in a letter written by CROMWELL himself:

"Whether the Lord's controversy be not for your and the ministers in England's sullenness at God's great providences, and your darkening and not beholding the glory of God's wonderful dispensations in this series of his providences in England, Scotland, and Ireland, both now and formerly, through envy as instruments, and because the things did not work forth *your platform*, and the great God did not come down to your minds and thoughts."

It will be observed that CROMWELL uses the word in exactly the modern American sense of a creed, or theory, or declaration of principles.

The marble floors that have been introduced into most of the prominent restaurants and dining halls, are exceedingly disagreeable to those who may have to occupy the tables an hour or two every day. We know they possess advantages for the proprietors in being easily kept clean and free from dust, as well as in being noiseless and durable. But this will not help those customers in whom they induce rheumatism, chills, colds and other graveyard affections.

The question of the "Key" is one that now and again threatens to make as much trouble in the European family as it did in Bluebeard's household once upon a time. Only a few years ago there was terrible work at Sebastopol, because the CZAR NICHOLAS wanted to get what he called "the Key of his house," (Constantinople) and just now the difficulty is about the Jerusalem "Key," which his son wants to have a half share in with NAPOLEON. There are also "Keys" at Rome which seem likely to bring the affairs of Italy to a dead-lock shortly; and, if we had any business to speak of our own K. Ks in this connection, we should find them just as mischievous as any of the others. As regards that aforesaid Jerusalem "Key," the world knows it was sent to CHARLEMAGNE by "the Good HAROUN AL RASHID," about eleven hundred years ago; and no doubt the present Emperor of the West will rather keep it still in the ward of France, than allow the Czar to have anything to do with it.

Pennsylvania—The Result To-Morrow.

The following table of the official majorities at the annual elections for Governor in 1866, and for Justice of the Supreme Court in 1867, together with a careful estimate of the majorities likely to be given for Auditor-General to-morrow, will be found convenient for reference. The estimates for 1868 are made on a canvass of the advices from both parties up to Saturday night, and from a long intimacy with the localities of the Commonwealth, and their party bent respectively since 1860-61. We claim for the table no particular credit, beyond that of a candid (and reasonably safe) opinion *as to a probable* REPUBLICAN *success to-morrow.*

REPUBLICAN COUNTIES.

	1866. Official.	1867. Official.	1868. Estimated.
Allegheny	7,716	6,339	8,000
Armstrong	880	801	700
Beaver	925	540	900
Blair	752	523	750
Bradford	4,043	3,300	4,000
Butler	483	217	500
Cameron	71	58	100
Centre	471	283	700
Chester	2,979	2,102	3,250
Crawford	1,748	1,382	1,750
Dauphin	1,390	1,400	1,400
Delaware	1,385	1,059	1,400
Erie	3,380	2,124	3,300
Huntingdon	1,009	751	1,000
Indiana	2,349	1,741	2,350
Lancaster	6,000	5,324	6,000
Lawrence	2,150	1,382	2,150
Lebanon	1,496	1,124	1,500
McKean	163	150	150
Mercer	859	521	700
Perry	96	185	100
Philadelphia*	5,896	.....	.....
Potter	726	653	700
Snyder	489	431	450
Somerset	1,308	1,215	1,300
Susquehanna	1,443	1,257	1,500
Tioga	3,163	2,668	3,200
Union	704	475	700
Venango	917	430	900
Warren	1,115	672	1,100
Washington	365	105	250
Total			49,600

*Doubtful.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES.

	1866. Official.	1867. Official.	1868. Estimated.
Adams	216	302	300
Bedford	244	329	300
Berks	6,167	5,795	6,500
Bucks	594	586	600
Cambria	652	982	1,000
Carbon	433	437	500
Clarion	937	1,193	1,000
Clearfield	1,136	1,263	1,300
Clinton	583	626	600
Columbia	1,618	1,757	1,700
Cumberland	537	780	600
Elk	540	455	500
Fayette	790	675	800
Forrest	34	40	.....
Franklin	199	191	200
Fulton	280	290	300
Greene	1,531	1,419	1,500
Jefferson	103	45	100
Juniata	298	297	300
Lehigh	1,572	1,573	1,600
Luzerne	3,654	2,419	3,000
Lycoming	577	753	600
Mifflin	90	204	100
Monroe	1,994	1,816	2,000
Montgomery	1,066	1,103	1,200
Montour	492	377	500
Northampton	3,011	2,923	3,100
Northumberland	468	444	500
Philadelphia	.....	2,488	*5,000
Pike	724	666	700
Schuylkill	1,721	1,324	1,800
Sullivan	225	262	250
Wayne	726	266	500
Westmoreland	1,007	1,439	1,200
Wyoming	91	117	100
York	2,984	2,823	3,000
Total			43,900

*As claimed by the Democrats.

Republican majority for Governor, 1866.....17,178
Democratic majority for Judge 1867.....922
Republican, *estimated*, for Auditor, 1868.....5,700
Or, with the City of Philadelphia evenly divided.....10,700

NOTE.—There was a falling off in the entire popular vote in 1867 from the previous year of over 60,000, of which

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mr. GRAU announces that Mlle. MARIA DESCLAUSAS will make her *début* on Thursday next, under his direction. Strange to say, she is to appear in the *rôle* hitherto sustained by Mlle. ROSE BELLE, *La Grande Duchesse*. In explanation of this unusual treatment of a prima donna, Mr. GRAU says that he is compelled to interrupt the brilliant success nightly obtained by Mlle. ROSE BELLE, who, in the character of the *Duchess* has won the very highest distinction, receiving the most flattering and enthusiastic recognition from the large and critical audiences, and from the entire intelligent Press." This is rather rough on the intelligent Press, but no matter. The reason why he thus interrupts, &c., is that he is bound by his contract to allow Mlle. DESCLAUSAS to make her *début* in the part of the *Duchess*. On the same evening Mlle. FONTANKL will make her first appearance in the part of *Wanda*. The performances, in the interim, take place as usual.

On Thursday, as we announced at the time, Mr. BATEMAN brought his season to a close. On Friday a portion of his New-York troupe was bounding to the West, to release TOSTER, LAMBELIN, DUCHESNE, LEDUC, LAGRIFFOUL, &c. Mlle. IRMA makes her *début* in St. Louis to-night, and on Wednesday TOSTER will illumine the West Side in her incomparable impersonation of the *Duchess*. The scenery and dresses are entirely new, and the brilliancy of PIKE'S beautiful house, combined with these attractions, will be a sight worth seeing.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' Summer season is drawing rapidly to a close. It will end with the present week, when the hall and garden will undergo certain alterations to adapt it to the business of the Winter months. Mr. THOMAS, it is understood, will give concerts at intervals—especially during the skating carnival. There will also be many large balls, &c. For the moment, remember, that the present is the last week. It is not often that such an orchestra can be heard.

ALLEMANIA HALL.

Prof. C. ROHDE, to whom we made reference a few days since, gives his celebrated exposition of the creation of "Earth and Man," at this establishment, on Thursday evening. It is in three parts, seven *tableaux* and a supplement, consisting of pictures of the modern world. The entertainment has the indorsement of the principal *savants* of Europe, and is, withal, thoroughly popular in its character. Allemania Hall is in East Sixteenth-street, a few doors from Union-square.

THE MINSTRELS.

The minstrels are flourishing famously. Never before has such strength been exhibited in this amusing and peculiar line of business. There is an unusual number of first-class artists in the City, and they are equally and fairly distributed among the various companies. Hence the opening pieces have continued on the bills until now. At the "San Francisco" Minstrels "Barbar Brown floats swimmingly on its way to fortune. At Kelly & Leon's "Barbe Blu" is most excellently rendered, and at Bryant's "Lucrezia Borgia, M. D., or La Grande Doctresse," keeps the audience in a continual roar of laughter. The preliminary programmes at all of these establishments are changed each week—so that the old-fashioned merriment and sentiment is still kept up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miss HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN, a pupil of Mr. S. B. MILLS, will shortly make her appearance in the concert room. She is said to be a remarkably fine pianiste.

Mr. OLE BULL will give his first return concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday evening, the 16th instant. The famous violinist will be assisted by Miss BARTON, (of Boston;) Mr. G. F. HALL, Mr. G. W. MORGAN and Mr. EGBERT LANSING.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

We are glad to notice that Mr. WALLACK has determined on a series of comedies at the commencement of the season rather than at its close. "Love's Sacrifice" was played twice last week to attentive and excellent audiences. To-night we are to have CHARLES READE'S beautiful drama of "Masks and Faces," one of the best written and most attractive character-pieces on the stage. It is only at Wallack's Theatre that such a piece can be thoroughly cast and put upon the stage. Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND makes his first appearance this season as *Quin*. "The Stranger" and "The Rivals" are also announced for Tuesday and Wednesday. We may rest assured that there will be a rush at the box office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK's performances are to continue only through the current week at the Academy of Music. After Saturday next she departs for the next city upon the route of her new American tour. She will return to us, of course, often during the Winter. None will be more welcome. To-night she is to personate *Mary Stuart*. In addition to the "Bride of Messina," Mlle. JANAUSCHEK appeared as *Deborah* and *Phædra* during the past week. Both these representations received the attention they called for in this column, on a previous occasion. The intensity of emotion and absorbing passion expressed in her personation of *Deborah* makes it as complete as any of her performances, although the theme is less exalted than most. True artist that she is, Mlle. JANAUSCHEK copies her picture from a human standpoint, and relies wholly for stage effect upon the most exact expression of its poetry. Even the apparent sanction of the author's stage directions does not betray her into a false emphasis of pose or tone in order to secure worthless applause. In *Phædra* Mlle. JANAUSCHEK's success is quite as clear and distinct as in the other. Writers of the Racine School have seldom painted character firmly or in consistent touches; they leave always something for the actress to create. In such Mlle. JANAUSCHEK finds her most agreeable task, and in *Phædra* equally. JANAUSCHEK's *Phædra* awakens pity from the beginning rather than terror. She is a woman full of honor and propriety whom the supernatural wrath of Venus has sorely cursed with an impure passion. Her natural modesty struggles in vain against relentless fate, but that it does struggle, that *Phædra* is a hapless woman, victim to the hate of the gods, Mlle. JANAUSCHEK sets forth as the soul of the whole tragedy. On Wednesday next Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is to produce the second novelty of her present season, ALBERT LINDNER'S tragedy of "Katterina Second."

An exceedingly critical audience attended the *début* of Mrs. MATILDA HERON'S pupil on Saturday evening at JEROME'S private theatre. *Camille* was the chosen part for the interesting occasion. Any other play would have been better. Mrs. HERON'S own conception of the main character is so firmly fixed that it was inevitable we should see in her pupil anything else than a reproduction of herself. In that case no absolute judgment could be given either upon the individual talents of the *débutante*, or upon Mrs. HERON'S merits as a dramatic tutor, for opinions have been expressed upon her *Camille* so often within the last ten years, that criticism upon the subject is quite worn out. The result of Saturday's *début* did not disappoint any one who attended in this belief. Miss AGNES ETHEL, under which name the young aspirant comes before the public, is a blonde, delicate in frame, quite handsome, and thoroughly in earnest. A graceful timidity gave that charm to her earlier scenes, which is so delightful in the really clever. A voice that needs care and strengthening, interfered somewhat with her desire to be forcible, particularly in the feverish colloquy of the second act, and the interview with *Old Duval* in the third. In the submissive fourth act, however, where *Camille* has but to be tearful and pleading to reach the heart, and in the fifth, in which quivering tones are all potent, the *débutante* exhibited the clearest knowledge of what was required, and answered the demand with displays of an emotional power quite her own. But the leading features of the performance were reflections of her tutor's familiar personation, and this is not to be taken as praise altogether. Miss ETHEL imitates Mrs. HERON'S willful dislike to properly punctuate her sentences, and like that lady favors colloquial hyphens to a great extent. The sooner she avoids these little failings of her distinguished teacher the better actress she will become, and the more interesting to her audiences. At the end of the fourth act a call was raised for Mrs. HERON, and she answered, it leading Miss ETHEL before the curtain. In a pithy address she expressed her own happiness at the reception and success of her pupil, and her gratefulness toward her old friends for taking the new actress so cheerfully into their affections.

Mr. FORREST begins to-night an engagement of four weeks at Niblo's Garden. He is to appear as *King Lear*. Mr. FORREST'S contract calls for five performances each week, only. On the remaining nights (Saturday) Mrs. HERON is to revive "Camille."

At the other places of amusement last week's entertainments will be continued. The additions to be made to the ballet, and the new things to be introduced in "Humpty Dumpty" this evening, will direct special attention toward the Olympic.

"Ixion" and the dashing spirits of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON'S troupe are crowding Wood's Museum these evenings with youth and enthusiasm.

The "Crimson Shield" will be played all the week at the Bowery Theatre. A *matinée* is announced for Saturday.

Signor BLITZ'S entertainments close this week at Dodworth's Hall.

Mr. McENVOY'S Hibernicon still occupies Pike's Music Hall, to the delight of every exile of Erin.

"No Thoroughfare" and Mr. FLORENCE every night at the Broadway Theatre, will be an announcement likely to grow familiar before it is dropped.

Mr. GAYLER'S local drama, "Out of the Streets," is drawing well at the New-York.

Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS will give her first readings in America on Monday evening, Oct. 19, at Steinway Hall.

At the New-York Circus business has continued so good that it is not considered necessary to make any change in the programme for the present week.

The "Great European Circus" has procured a suitable place for its canvas on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, and will commence operations on the 19th, and continue for four weeks.

Mr. FALLON'S celebrated scientific instrument—the "Stereopticon"—has returned to the City after a protracted absence. It is now under the sole direction and management of Mr. CROMWELL, who, from his extensive travels in the Old World, is well adapted to give explanatory particulars of the various representations of European capitals and scenery which naturally form the staple of the entertainment. The views are presented with singular distinctness on a canvas twenty-four feet square, so that the smallest details wrought by the sun are clearly perceptible. The Stereopticon affords instruction as well as amusement, and for the young folk is by far the best entertainment in the City. The Stereopticon leaves Irving Hall after the present week.

GEORGIA.

The Ravages of the Caterpillar and Boll Worm—Injury to the Cotton Crop—Planters' Combination Against Speculators—Temper and Conduct of the Negro Population—Why they Carry Firearms.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868.

Whatever cotton buyers may think and cotton speculators may say, the ravages of the caterpillar and the boll worm on the growing crop in this State are a sad reality, and it is no exaggeration to say that the amount of cotton which will reach the ginhouse and the packing-screw, will be from a third to a half less than the estimate which I made in my letter of the 12th of September, from Albany. I do not believe, from what I have seen and from all that I can learn from the best sources of information, that the crop of 1868 will be much more than half that of 1867. In some places the entire yield has been destroyed, so that nothing can be saved on hundreds of acres, where six weeks or two months ago half a bale to the acre might have been reasonably expected. In other places the damage has not been total, but it has been very considerable, and nowhere have I seen any cotton which has been exempt from the caterpillar's voracity. They are as thick as flies in a butcher's stall in July. Every leaf on every stalk is covered with them. Walking through a corner of a cotton field I found my clothes covered with these deadly enemies of the cotton planter. Ordinarily they only devour the leaves and thus wound the plant, but this year they have attacked all the young bolls, eating them off at the calix of the ball just next the stalk. In a single night they destroy every particle of verdure in a field, and make it look like a wood which has been blasted by fire. This caterpillar is about an inch long, of a greenish color striped with brown, thin, tenacious and insatiable. If the Agricultural Department would direct its energies to discover some means of defence against these insects, it would be vastly more useful than it has been hitherto. To some extent the boll-worm has completed the destruction of what the caterpillars had partially spared. This insect confines itself to the immature bolls, bores into them and devours their contents; but it is not as rapid in its movements or as gluttonous in its consumption of food as the caterpillar. Hundreds of nostrums and devices have been proposed and tried as preventives against both these insects, but they have proved dead failures. Were the injury to the crop distributed over the whole State, the advance in price might in part compensate for the loss; but there are many planters who will not save one bale of cotton, and upon whom the disaster will bring ruin. The failure of the crop of 1866, the unremunerative price received for the small crop of 1867, and the destruction by insects of the crop of 1868, will be absolute ruin to many.

PLANTERS' COMBINATION AGAINST SPECULATORS.

The planters are determined not to allow speculators to obtain control of what little they make this year. Comparatively small quantities of cotton have been sent to market, and even of these not one-half of the number of bales received at the chief markets is intended for sale. The greater portion is sent to the factors' warehouses to be stored and held, and thus avoid the risk of fire and stealage to which it would be liable on plantations. In some counties the planters have formed a combination whereby they may obtain the money they need to meet their engagements, and still avoid the sale of their cotton below a certain price, fixed in most cases, I believe, at 25 cents net, after deducting expenses of sale, &c. The plan is for the planters of one or more counties to have a common warehouse to store their bales, under the control of reliable persons selected by the planters. These persons were to receive and give receipts for the cotton stored, and upon the total number of bales in the warehouse the planters are to be at liberty to borrow money in proportion to the quantity of cotton in store, at a reasonable interest, and thus be able to meet their engagements without a sacrifice of their crops. If a planter wishes to sell his cotton at the market price, the warehouse will buy it, and it becomes the property of the other associated planters, and forms a part of the aggregate stock, upon which they can borrow as they need the money. This plan is intended to guard against speculators, and not against the consumers of the raw material. The latter can buy directly from the producer, at reasonable prices fixed between him who uses and him who produces, and the extortionate speculators will be defeated altogether. How the plan will work it is not easy to say. When planters attempt to be their own factors and bankers, they generally fail; and, as the success of their scheme depends altogether upon the ability to raise money to work the required advances "at reasonable rates," should the bankers and brokers insist upon the high rates which now prevail—fully 24 per cent. per annum—the combination must fall to pieces for want of food to give it vitality. And it may also fail from a refusal on the part of the manufacturers to pay the price which the producers demand, there being a limit to the price which they can expect to receive for their manufactured goods. The desire of the planters to get rid of the speculators is reasonable and commendable, but I have serious doubts whether their combination scheme will prove effective.

SPINNING MACHINERY IN GIN-HOUSES.

I have heard a few of the most enterprising planters mention a scheme which, if it be feasible, will materially add to the profits of the producer. It is to construct spinning machinery in their gin-houses to be run by the same power which runs their gins, and spin all their cotton into yarn and send it to market in this concentrated and partially manufactured form, saving a large portion of the cost of transportation, and many of the expenses which now attend the sale of the raw material. It would seem quite practicable for each producer to put up a sufficient number of spindles to spin his crop, and I do not believe that the expense would be very great. It does not require very much training or skill to spin the raw cotton; nor does it require any large number of hands. Thirty or forty years ago it would have been deemed much more extravagant for each planter to have had his own gin and prepared his crop for the market, than it does now for a planter to attach spinning machinery to the power which drives his gin. I hope that the experiment will be tried, and that it may prove successful.

TEMPER AND CONDUCT OF THE NEGROES.

To us who live and move among the negroes, and see them from sunrise until sunset picking cotton, gathering corn, and performing the ordinary labor of the plantation, the accounts of their turbulence, their violence and armed opposition to the white race, are "astounding intelligence." I travel a great deal, and see and talk with every variety of negro, and, except in the immediate neighborhood of Savannah, where BRADLEY operated, I have never seen any disposition either to be insolent, much less to commit violence. In the rural districts I never remember to have seen kinder or more harmonious relations between employer and laborer than now subsist between the planters and their hands. The planters pay well and regularly, and the hands generally work industriously. Most of the negro men, especially the young men, have a firearm of some kind, commonly an old pistol, which, if it could be induced to explode, would be much more dangerous to the man who fired it than to the object at which it was aimed. They do not carry these firearms for any assassin's purpose, but rather as a symbol of their freedom, it having been strictly forbidden to a slave to carry firearms of any sort. My observation also leads me to believe that the negro is beginning to tire of the political toy. He is far more intelligent than he was a year ago to voting, attending public meetings and going to "speakings." He is beginning to be convinced that it does not pay, and that the loss of a day "going to town," in cultivating or gathering the crop, is poorly compensated by listening to a speech one word of which he does not understand. I feared that the negroes might become excited and troublesome when their members were excluded from the Legislature, and I watched very closely to see how they were affected by this action. I have seen nothing in their demeanor to warrant the belief that they care one cent about the matter, and those of them with whom I have spoken express perfect indifference.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

The political excitement is running very high among the whites. The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are the sole subjects of speculation and conversation. There is no betting, for nobody has any money, but were the national currency more abundant, there would be a good deal staked upon the result in those three States. QUONDAM.

CANADA.

Unsettled State of Political Affairs—The Chief of the Repealers—The Extradition Cases—The Volunteer Camp.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Friday, Oct. 9, 1868.

Political affairs are still in a very unsettled state, and the expected Ministerial crisis is considered postponed, rather than averted. The story in Ministerial circles goes that Mr. AIKINS is, after all, to be a member of the Cabinet, and that the negotiations were simply broken off by the Minister of Public Works, Mr. MCDOUGALL, the only Reformer now in the Government, leaving suddenly for England. Of course none but the most gullible of Ministerialists believe this. If it had been Mr. AIKINS' intention of going into the Ministry, the matter could easily have been arranged when he visited Ottawa. The story is started with the design of misleading the public, but it will deceive no one. Som of the Conservative journals are pressing upon the Premier to give a thoroughly party character to the Cabinet; but he will hardly do so, unless he finds he cannot get another Reformer into it. Senator AIKINS has made the greatest mistake of his life in giving Mr. MCDOUGALL to understand he would join him, and backed down on talking the matter over with Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. His party friends have lost all confidence in him, and the reported postponement of his admission to the Cabinet only aggravates their dislike to him, now that in their view he has played the traitor. It would have been wiser to fall back upon restoring a party character to the Cabinet, than to send a begging for Reformers to fill the vacant offices. The difference between the Premier and Senator AIKINS is said to have been a persistency on the part of the former to retain a Conservative preponderance in the Cabinet, by a proportion of three Conservatives to two Reformers from Ontario.

THE CHIEF OF THE REPEALERS.

The extraordinary conduct of Mr. HOWE is not only exciting much remark, but has led most people to believe that he has abandoned the position of chief of the Repeal Party in Nova Scotia. The Ministry are desirous of having this believed, and do not scruple to represent that he is preparing to go over to the Unionists. It is said that he will, by and by, take a place in the Cabinet; and his recent speeches, taken in connection with his reticence on the subject of repeal, goes far to strengthen the opinion that he is trimming his sails, and intends, ere long, to strike out a new course. It is not probable that he will be appointed a Railway Commissioner; for it is perfectly understood that Messrs. WALSH, CHANDLER and BRYDGES will be the Commissioners, with Mr. MEREDITH as *locum tenens* for NOVA SCOTIA. Can it be possible that the latter is simply used to keep the place for Mr. HOWE? The appointment of Mr. BRYDGES is strongly condemned, and with good reason, as his connection with the Grand Trunk is a poor recommendation. Rumor has it that he is to leave that concern and be succeeded by Mr. SHANLEY, a member of the House of Commons, and formerly manager of the Grand Trunk. This may only be a *ruse* to help the Government over an unpopular appointment. A Governorship might suit Mr. HOWE best, and take care he is not intended for one, provided he works round in favor of the Union. Of course this is all conjecture; but Mr. HOWE'S conduct has been so strange that people are ready to believe almost anything of him.

THE EXTRADITION CASES.

The action of the Police Magistrate of this city, in dismissing the persons accused of robbing the Merchants' Union Express Company, has been variously commented on, but mainly with a view to censure him. Chief Justice DRAPER took this view of the matter, and in his charge to the jury at the Assizes, the other day, plainly intimated that the Magistrate acted wrongly in not leaving the decision to the Government, who alone should take the responsibility. There is a growing feeling in favor of a change in the Extradition Treaty, and the discussion it is receiving in the Press here must ultimately lead to some important changes in it.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.

The one thousand artillery and cavalry men assembled in camp here have had a lively time of it since they came together. The other night they created a terrible hubbub in the city by a night alarm, and galloped through the streets in a terrible state. The thing was so badly done, however, that several of the men were injured. A cavalry man rode over a gun and crushed down an artillery man, breaking his leg and hurting two or three others of the company. The weather is rather unpleasant for camp life, but the men do not appear to dislike it. The Police Magistrate, who is a teetotaler, has been scandalizing the camp, by representing that its presence has caused a great increase in the cases of drunkenness coming before him. The accusation has been indignantly denied, and is believed to be unfounded.

A Curious Story—A Man Choked Under Startling Circumstances.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Oct. 8.

Yesterday a German named CADELL was engaged to do some work in a butcher shop in Market-square. While so engaged, a neighbor came in and asked why he had not returned a hatchet he had borrowed from him a few days before. CADELL replied that he had returned it. This the neighbor denied, and notwithstanding CADELL'S protestations, insisted that he had not done so. CADELL grew considerably excited over the accusation, and after some words with the neighbor, said very loudly, "I did bring it back to you the very night I got it, and I hope God will choke me dead with this piece of meat if I didn't." At the same time he placed in his mouth a piece of raw beef, which without chewing he bolted. The beef evidently lodged in the man's windpipe, for at once he began to gasp as if for breath, and to grow black in the face. A number of persons gathered about, but none of them seemed able to render the man any assistance, and it seemed as though he would die in earnest. Somebody had the presence of mind to run to the Police Station, and Officer MCDONALD went down. He opened the man's mouth, using considerable force to do so, and running his fingers down his throat, pulled out the meat. A shower of cold water brought CADELL to, but he had about as close an escape from death as one would wish for. As he came to his senses again, CADELL looked at his neighbor, and in a most sorrowful tone said: "I did bring back your hatchet." The neighbor concluded by this time he had done so.

Destructive Fire in the Bowery—One Life Lost and Two Persons Seriously Injured.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of the premises No. 15 Bowery, known as the American Hotel and occupied by PETER WILKINS as a lodging-house. The building is a five-story brick structure, and has very narrow stairways and entrances—a circumstance which prevented the numerous inmates from making a speedy exit from the edifice. Great confusion was the result. When the Police and firemen arrived on the ground they found that several persons were still inside the building. While they were endeavoring to extinguish the flames, CHARLES LOMER, the book-keeper, who occupied a room on the fourth floor, saw his escape cut off by the regular entrance, so he attempted to let himself down from the window by a rope made with the bedclothes. The rope was not strong enough, however, and while the unfortunate man was thus suspended in mid-air the clothes gave way and he was precipitated to the sidewalk. Fortunately he escaped with a fracture of a leg and some other injuries, which are not considered dangerous. MARY LOHMANN, aged 18, a native of Germany, of No. 185 Hester-street, who was paying a visit to one of the boarders, became frightened at the smoke and noise, so she jumped from a third-story window, and broke a leg. Both of these persons were speedily removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Tenth Ward Police. These two casualties were supposed to be all that were occasioned by the fire, and the flames were well under hand when the leading hosemen passing through the rooms discovered the body of an old man named MCCORM, who had evidently been unable to escape from his room, and had been suffocated by the dense smoke permeating the building. The remains of the deceased were taken charge of by the Police and removed to the Eldridge-street Police Station, where an inquest will probably be held to-day.

The building is owned by United States Commissioner BIDWELL, who sustains a loss of $2,500, and is fully insured. The lessee, Mr. WILKINS, sustains a loss of $9,000, and is insured for $8,000 in the Lafayette and $2,000 in the Columbia companies. WM. PITTCHAN occupies the basement as a concert saloon, and loses $500, which amount is understood to be covered by insurance. Messrs. SCHMIDT & KOENER occupy the first floor as a lager-beer saloon, and their loss, estimated at $1,000, is covered by insurance for $1,800 in the Commonwealth Company. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. The Fire Marshal will make an investigation.

The Morning Star Sunday School.

The inauguration meeting of a new Sunday school, established in Pike's Opera House, took place yesterday afternoon. Dr. H. P. PERRY, of the Seventeenth-street Baptist Church, through whose exertions this school has been organized, presided at the exercises which commenced at 2 o'clock. The choir from Greene-street Methodist Church assisted in the singing department. There was a very large attendance and the Hall was crowded with people, many of whom were obliged to stand, as there was not sufficient room to seat them all. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Rev. Dr. J. M. PULMAN, Rev. C. H. BLAKE, Dr. PERRY and Mr. R. S. PARDEE, and at the conclusion of the exercises a collection was made to defray the expenses of placing a book-stand in the hall so as to form a library for the use of the children. Sunday school will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon next Sunday addresses will be delivered by several prominent clergymen.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHURCH FAIR.—To-day a grand fair and promenade concert, by the Seventh Regiment Band, will be commenced at Irving Hall, for the benefit of the Parish of the Epiphany, (R. C.) By authorization of the respective pastors, the ladies of St. Ann's, St. Stephen's, Nativity and Immaculate Conception Churches will preside at the tables. The net proceeds will be applied to the fund for the purchase of lots and erection of a church, of which Rev. Dr. BURNSELL will be the pastor. Five lots have been secured on the Second-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, at a cost of $37,500, and it is thought that the edifice will cost $20,000 more. Of these amounts $30,000 have been subscribed, and it is desirable to raise the balance soon.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—WALTER B. GRIFFITH was arrested yesterday on the steamer *Guiding Star* by Detectives IRVING and COYLE. The arrest was made on a charge of breach of trust preferred by a San Francisco insurance company, and at the telegraphed request of the San Francisco Chief of Police.

THE KNIFE.—At 2:30 yesterday morning an altercation took place in Oliver-street, near Cherry-street, in which PATRICK MCMADDEN, a runner, was stabbed by HENRY PARKHURST, a sailor, who then fled, and until now has escaped arrest. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital; his wound is not considered fatal.

A BRUTAL MOTHER.—Officer HUDSON, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested JULIA DONELLY, aged 50, last night. JULIA is charged with being drunk and disorderly. She had two children with her at the time, both sick with the whooping cough. Dr. ARMSTRONG visited them, and ordered them to be taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SUDDEN ILLNESS.—Officer CREVELING, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday took to Bellevue Hospital an unknown man about 32 years of age, of dark complexion, and dressed in a black coat and pants, and gray vest, who had fallen down in William-street while suffering from an epileptic fit.

FATAL BURNING CASUALTY.—On Saturday afternoon last, JOHN MCDONALD, aged 4 years and 9 months, while playing around a bonfire was so severely burned by his clothes taking fire, that he died yesterday at the residence of his parents No. 5 Prince-street. The Coroner held an inquest.

DROWNED.—The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday in Harlem-lane, Central Park, and were sent to the Morgue.

NEW-JERSEY.

REGATTA AT NEWARK.—The State Regatta, so long talked over among the oarsmen of Newark, took place on Saturday on the Passaic River at that city. About 2,000 persons witnessed the races, about half of whom occupied seats on the spectators' stand. The contending clubs were in full uniform, and looked finely. The first race, single scull, was for a silver cup, presented as a prize by Mayor PEDDIE, of Newark, and was, in fact, the principal race of the day. The following parties entered: W. B. Curtis, S. J. Hall, J. Russell, C. Spiman, J. Benson, H. W. Nason, George Ebbits, E. Benson and J. Balien. The course for the race was from the Morris and Essex Railroad bridge, one and half miles, and return. At the signal to start the men plied their oars slowly and surely, with measured stroke, RUSSELL taking the lead by a half boat's length, the others about together. Half a mile up the boats began to scatter, but the various positions were held until the turn was made, when W. B. CURTIS took the lead, which he held, winning the race by a boat's length. The second race, was for double scull working boats—*Atlantic*, manned by H. S. MAYNARD and W. B. CURTIS, and *Hudson*, manned by C. E. KING and E. C. NELSON. The prizes, two gold badges, were won by the *Atlantic*. The other races attracted but little attention. At the conclusion of the contest Mayor PEDDIE presented the prizes. He spoke of the advantages attending this sport, and stated that he believed these regattas to be the most innocent sports of the present day. He suggested that the ladies of the city offer prizes in these contests, which he believed would be bravely contended for, and reminded the young men that after all the best prizes were the ladies themselves. After further remarks he presented the cup and badges. The clubs subsequently partook of a supper.

FIRES IN NEWARK.—The fires which took place at Newark on Friday were more serious than at first thought. At a few minutes past 7 a fire broke out in the new tenement-house No. 2 William-street. The flames spread rapidly, and with the greatest difficulty a little child was saved from the building. Two Germans were also rescued with difficulty from the place. Two houses were damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars. Scarcely had the firemen come from checking the flames, when another fire was observed in the rear of No. 383 Broad-street. The building was used for manufacturing hubs and spokes. In consequence of the large quantity of timber stored therein, the fire raged with fearful violence. It was subdued in about an hour, but not un il the buildings had been nearly totally destroyed. They were owned by QUINEY & Co., whose loss is estimated at $5,000. A Mr. RANDALL loses $7,000, and Mr. HARRISON $900, all partly insured. At the same time, and in the same district, a third fire took place in the Colored Church. The building was entirely destroyed, and was insured for only $500. It is believed this last fire was the work of an incendiary, and the greatest sympathy is entertained for the poor black people.

An Earthquake Fund.

The undersigned beg to intimate to those who are desirous of contributing toward the relief of the sufferers by the late earthquake in the Republics of Peru and Equador, South America, that subscription lists for that purpose are open at their offices.

Subscriptions received will be handed to the Peruvian Minister at Washington for remittance to Peru and Equador in such proportions as subscribers may direct. The Peruvian Minister will acknowledge receipt of same in daily newspapers.

We believe that this work of charity will commend itself to all.

BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., No. 59 Wall-street.

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HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

The Fires in the Woods in Oregon.

From the Corvallis (Ohio) Gazette, Sept. 5.

For three days the fire has been sweeping both sides of the bay, and all its tributaries. People eat their noonday meals by candle light. So intensely thick is the smoke that the sun has been lost for some time, and nervous folks are getting very anxious about "Old Sol." Reports are coming in daily of persons making narrow escapes; and many houses have been destroyed. Oysterville is probably burned. B. T. JOHNS', T. C. EAST'S, W. J. DENNIS', R. STONE'S, H. C. NUTE'S and LONG'S dwellings are all burned. Fences, hay and rails, in large quantities, are destroyed. Probably at no time since the "great fire," has there been one so extensive and destructive as this. The Premier Mill was completely surrounded by fire, and great pieces of bark were carried nearly a mile, and lighted in the lumber-yard, setting fire to anything that was combustible; buckets of water, with tenders, were placed all over the yard—suppose the danger is over now—other places are yet in peril. The steamer *Pioneer* was unable to navigate her way through the density of the smoke. Day and night are of equal darkness.

For sunburns, freckles and blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Pachian Lotion."—*Advt.*

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" for THE TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. 25 cents per cake.—*Advt.*

PHALON'S "ELOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advt.*

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We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

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CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av. We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

To Life Insurance Agents, Teachers, CANVASSERS, AND OTHERS: ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THIS COUNTY DESIRES TO PROCURE THE SERVICES OF A FEW COMPETENT MEN TO ACT AS AGENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY, AND IS PREPARED TO PAY TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SUITABLE PERSONS GENERAL AGENTS' COMMISSIONS. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS B. H. W., POST-OFFICE BOX No. 5,823.

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Cannons, Rippowam and Yale & Bolton's Furnaces; also Union, Republic and Hayes' Ranges. KELLER & EDLESON, sole manufacturers, No. 656 3d-av., New-York.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 4,076 New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

MUSGRAVE—PARDEE.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Dr. Rogers, assisted by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., S. BREWER MUSGRAVE to Miss HATTIE, daughter of Harris Pardee, Esq.

SENTIS—HILLIKER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Philip Germond, SEYMOUR L. SENTIS to EMMA J. HILLIKER, all of this City.

DIED.

BAXTER.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 11, of consumption, HENRY T. BAXTER, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the 5th-st. Baptist Church, near Avenue C, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 13, at 1½ o'clock.

EISENLORD.—At Fort Plain, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 10, ANNIE, wife of Jerome A. Eisenlord, aged 21 years, 7 months and 23 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church, Flushing, on Tuesday, 13th, at 10½ A. M.

FILLEY.—Very suddenly, on Saturday evening, Oct. 10, at his late residence, No. 77 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, EDWARD FILLEY, in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of funeral services hereafter.

GLEANE.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 11, EMMA DAY, wife of Francis B. Gleane, of Sagua La Grand, Cuba, and daughter of the late Thomas Jenkins, of Hudson, N. Y., aged 48 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HERRICK.—At Bellegrove, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 10, KITTY, only daughter of Charles K. and Lucretia M. Herrick, and grand-daughter of Sidney E. Morse, aged 5 months.

Funeral on Tuesday, 13th inst. Carriages in waiting at Centre-st., Newark, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from Cortlandt-st.

HANSEN.—In Raleigh, N. C., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, Prof. GEORGE F. HANSEN, in the 70th year of his age.

LAPORGE.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 9, JAMES HENRY, son of Born S. Laforge, in the 25th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, on Monday, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock M. Train by New-York and New-Haven Railroad leaves 27th-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., and returns to the City at 2 P. M. A further funeral service will be held at the house of his father, No. 317 West 27th-st., New-York, on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodrow, S. I., by the boat leaving Whitehall-st. on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

MANWARING.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 10, JULIETT L., daughter of D. W. and A. Manwaring, in the 15th year of her age.

MCCLOSKEY.—On Friday, Oct. 9, in the 73d year of her age, ELEANOR MCCLOSKEY, widow of the late George McCloskey, of Brooklyn.

Her friends and those of her family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 10 A. M.

NAPIER.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 10, JOHN E., son of John B. and Maria Napier, aged 28 years, 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and from Grace Church, Jamaica, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M.

UNDERHILL.—At Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, LOUISE, daughter of William W. and Mary Anna Underhill, of Quincy, Ill., in the 5th year of her age.

VAN DOORN.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 10, after a short illness, JANE M., wife of the late Peter V. Van Doorn, in the 65th year of her age.

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Registered, 1881..	112¾	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108¼	108¾
Coupon, 1881.....	113¼	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '68.	109	109¾
5-20 Registered.	108¼	108¾	10-40 Registered.	105¼	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112½	112¾	10-40 Coupon.....	105	105¾
5-20 Marguand, '64.	110	11[illegible]	Gold.....	138¾	138⅞
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The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage of $4,000,000. Over $3,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10ths of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to accumulate interest.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

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On and after the 15th October, the price of St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Bonds will be $7. Subscriptions at that price will be received for a limited amount at 85 from parties, who must state the number wanted and the day they will take them up.

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Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following certificates of Stock lost: National Bank, New-York City, No. 208, 15 shares; No. 768, 5 shares; No. 2,774, 5 shares. Grocers' National Bank, New-York City, No. 2,239, 5 shares; No. 2,240, 20 shares. Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, New-York City, No. 4,041 shares, issued Aug. 26, 1862. Commerce Fire Insurance Company, New-York City, No. 7, 10 shares, July 7, 1859. Lamar Fire Insurance Company, No. 1,350 shares, Feb. 1, 1865; No. 401, 3 shares, March 15, 1859. Buchanan Farm Oil Company, No. 1,013, 200 shares, Oct. 26, 1864. Rynd Farm Oil Company, No. 1,450 shares, Sept. 1, 1865. People's Petroleum Company, No. 226, 500 shares, May 27, 1865. All the above securities stand in the name of H. GEORGE PURDY, who has stopped transfer, and made application in due form for new certificates.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of

MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 12th of October next, after which date only subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits. D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will take place at noon on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at the Company's office, No. 26 Fulton-st., corner of Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD. Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, Memphis and Ohio Railroad securities. Memphis City Bonds and past-due coupons, Nashville City Bonds and past-due coupons, South Carolina Bonds, also past-due coupons of all Southern State securities bought at highest market rates at 44 and 46 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 10th-av. and 31st-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1868.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 41 Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

LOST—SCRIP CERTIFICATE BELONGING TO Bond No. 765, for ten shares of first-class preferred stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company. All persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. SALTZER & TAAKS.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC Railroad Company. Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105, and accrued interest, in currency, by HODGSKIN, RANDALL & ROBSON, 14 Broad-st., CORN & AUFERMANN, 30 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARKISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE F. FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before Oct. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST from Oct. 1.

Interest payable in January, SIX PER CENT. (FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX) on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. H. LELLE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 PAID BY THE

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1. Books in English, French and German.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays and Saturdays to 8 P. M. INTEREST, SIX PER CENT. TAX. All deposits made from this date, to and including Oct. 20, draw interest from Oct. 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH-AV. corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

E. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., between 125th and 126th sts.—Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.

JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on 7th inst.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

NEW

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

OF

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,

in which they will keep the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

we are now prepared to supply

CURTAINS AND FURNITURE

in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery,

Have the largest assortment of

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES,

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTH,

of any house in the CITY, which they offer to the RETAIL trade at

WHOLESALE PRICES.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,

No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.

Established 1830.

Manufacturers of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, HALL and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of the latest styles and finish, suitable for City and country houses.

All goods guaranteed as represented.

Goods carefully packed for shipping.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,

No. 262 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.

We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.

RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Also mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.

Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

FURNITURE, BEDDING AND BLANKETS.

H. O'FARRELL calls special attention to his immense stock of parlor furniture, and also his blanket and bedding department, containing a large, full lamb's wool blanket for $5. See carpet advertisement. No. 486 and 488 8th-av., and No. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., adjoining.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL will open this week one of the largest lines of royal velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets ever offered by any house in the City.

English Brussels at $1 62½ per yard.

$50,000 worth of rich parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, all manufactured strictly for his own retail trade and warranted.

His stock of blankets and bedding is the largest and cheapest in the City.

Lace curtains, cornices, &c., &c., at reduced prices.

My motto is quick sales and small profits.

Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., adjoining.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 89 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, magnificent parlor suites covered with satin, brocatel, reps, or hair-cloth, $65, $100, $150, and $200. Over $50,000 worth of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, cheap. All goods warranted.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL

IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes. also for bridges.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A gold hunting case WATCH and CHAIN, double pattern, anchor pendant; watch engraved, with crest, lion rampant in ducal coronet; lost between New-York and New-Haven evening of Oct. 9. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, by P. P. SHAW & CO., No. 19 Murray-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will offer, at retail, on MONDAY, Oct. 12, fresh novelties of their own importation in rich Paris Silks, Robes, Black and Colored Satins, Plain and Changeable French and Irish Poplins, Dress, Mantilla and Millinery Velvets, Velveteens, Fancy Cloakings, Cloaks, Shawls, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Their recent very heavy purchases at auction of English and French Fall and Winter Dry Goods of every description, which will be sold at prices much below the gold cost of importation.

This is an opportunity seldom offered to purchase really good and seasonable articles at very much less than their intrinsic value.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Corner Chrystie-st.
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Entrance on Grand-st.

BLANKETS,

COMFORTABLES

AND

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

FALL STYLES.

BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES,

LINENS,

BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBEN & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

SELLING OFF

Previous to

REMOVING.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS wish to clear out stock before removing to Union-square, and have marked down prices of

Fine French Merino..... 75c.
Empress Cloth, very cheap..... 75c.
4-4 PRINTS BOTH FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
Good Kid Gloves $1 a pair.
ALSO,
BLACK SILKS, superior makes.
COLORED SILKS, changeable, &c.
POPLINS, SERGES, WINCEYS,
GRANITE LUSTRES, &c.
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS OF ALL KINDS.
No. 421 Broadway and No. 3 5 Canal-st.

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 851 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. OTTOMAN VELOURS, VELOURS RUSSE, BIARRITZ, EMPRESS CLOTH, BRUSSELS CORD, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, POPLIN, ALPACA, &C.

N. B.—ONE CASE TURIN CLOTH 62½c., WORTH $1 PER YARD.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

Just opened
NEW FALL ASSORTMENT
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
in all the fashionable shades,
$1 per pair, warranted.

GOOD HEAVY COTTON HOSE,
25, 30, and 37½ cents per pair.

1,000 Real Thread Lace Collars,
75c., $1 and $1 50. Warranted Worth $1 50, $2 and $3.

Real Thread Lace Veils, $4; former price $9.
A full Assortment of
Real Laces and Embroideries
AN ELEGANT LOT OF BLACK TIES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS,
VELVET RUGS AND MATS.
ALSO,
AMERICAN CARPETS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
I. EGGERTON & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK. Black and colored Silk Bonnet Velvets.
All the fashionable shades in Satins, at $1 50 per yard.
Job lots of Laces, Veils and Barages, to be cleared out.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS—PRICES DOWN.
NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
Largest stock in the City to select from.
Yankee Notions, Corsets, Sachets and Fancy Goods.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
Everything new. Also a full line of Silk Fringes.
ROWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Clearing out lots of Ladies' Kid Gloves, slightly imperfect, at 25c. and 50c. per pair.
Beautiful assortment of our finer Kids, in all the fashionable colors.
Line of Men's Dog Skin Gloves cheap—examine.
Specialty, Embroideries.
New Patterns in Edging and Inserting.
Bargains all through this department.
ROWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,

NEW BONNETS AND HATS DAILY
of every description. Also raw Worsted Shawls.
SONTAGS, JACKETS, CLOAKS, &c., &c.
Nothing like this STOCK anywhere—cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO BILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Cheap millinery goods from AUCTION. CALL. WE CUT LENGTHS at PIECE PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EMBERSON'S, NO. 811 BROADWAY.

CLOSING OUT THE BUSINESS.

GREAT REDUCTION
in the entire stock, consisting of real
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS and DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Hamburg edging and inserting of my own importation, at half price.
Great reduction to the trade.
The store to let and lease for sale.

SPECIALTY,

A whole importation of Hamburg embroidered
EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
at
JUST ONE HALF
THE ORIGINAL COST.
N. B.—This is a rare bargain. E. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 8th-av.
No. 62 West 14th-st.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Can find a large assortment of all kinds of boots and shoes at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Whalebone only $1; also, the best French in every style at reduced prices. Trimmings for under-garments. N. B.—The new Patent Skirts at KLEIN'S, Nos. 890 and 892 Broadway, near 19th-st.

ALL STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY should not fail to examine our immense assortment before purchasing.

We sell Hosiery, Under-garments, Gloves, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Housekeeping Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Corsets, with thousands of lots of other goods from every auction sale, at prices far under Broadway prices.

1,000 lots rich Silk Dress Trimmings, one-quarter importers' prices. RONALDSON & MEARES, No. 807 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—WILL express on MONDAY, some shawls in the bouquet pattern, from $25 to $75. J. RUSSELL, No. 39 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE, OPEN OR FILLED CENTRES,

Can be found at

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CLOAKING VELVETS.

(Royals and Uncut)
SILK PLUSHES AND VELVETEENS,
COLORED VELVETS,
For millinery and manufacturing purposes.
BLACK AND COLORED
VELVET RIBBONS,
(in Qualities and Widths)
PLAIN AND STRIPED
GLACE SILKS.
PLAIN TAFFETAS AND FAILLES,
GOLD AND SILVER-EMBROIDERED
RECEPTION ROBES,
STRIPED SATIN AND VELVET SKIRTINGS.
BLACK SILKS,
THE FINEST STOCK | THE BEST MAKES |
AND AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
EXHIBITION AND MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS AND CASSIMERES,
ASTRAKHAN AND PLUSH CLOAKINGS,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CALICOES, &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS,
PLAIN, FANCY AND GLACE;
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SERGES,
VELOUR OTTOMANS AND REPS,
IRISH POPLINS, TABINETS,
MERINO AND SCOTCH WOOL PLAIDS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
POPLIN ALPACA.
PRINTED CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE, IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CLOAK OPENING—1868.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 12,
THEIR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF PARIS AND THEIR OWN
WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE IN
VELVET,
SILK,
PLUSH, and
CLOTH GARMENTS.
GENUINE ASTRAKHAN FUR SETS,
GENUINE SEAL-SKIN SETS,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST JACKETS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
REAL THREAD LACE POINTES,
EMBROIDERED CASHMERE SHAWLS, AND
NOVELTIES IN
WALKING SUITS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a fine assortment of
FRENCH,
ENGLISH,
SCOTCH, and
AMERICAN
MANUFACTURE.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
AND AT
MODERATE PRICES.
PLUSH CARRIAGE ROBES,
&c., &c.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

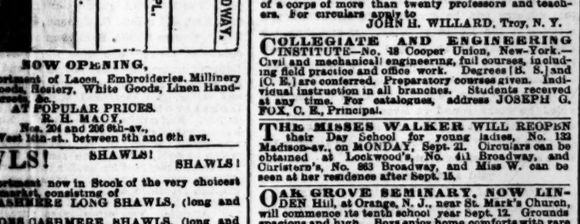
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!

BED COMFORTABLES!
BED COMFORTABLES!
BED COMFORTABLES!

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,
EMBRACING EVERY DESIRABLE SIZE AND QUALITY,
WHICH ARE OFFERED AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

WM. GARDNER,
NO. 244 CANAL-ST.,
Bet. Broadway and Centre-St.

R. H. MACY.



NOW OPENING,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

E. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

A full assortment now in Stock of the very choicest styles in the market, consisting of
PARIS CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS, (long and square.)
REAL LYONS CASHMERE SHAWLS, (long and square.)
VIENNA BROCHE SHAWLS, (long and square.)
REAL PAISLEY SHAWLS, (long and square.)
Also, a full line of WOOLEN SHAWLS, both long and square.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,

IN ALL QUALITIES,

from the best manufacturers in the country.

OUR PRESENT STOCK

is the largest and best assorted we have

EVER OFFERED.

We bestow the greatest care in the selection of the right maker of Blankets, and guarantee

ALL WE SELL TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

All Wool flannels, from 25c. per yard and upward.
Domestic flannels from 20c. per yard and upward.
Gray Blankets at $3 per pair, (all wool.)
White Blankets fine quality (6 pounds and weight) at $4 50 —and all the finer qualities at proportionate low prices.
Also,
A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELS AND NAPKINS, AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

Table Damasks, 50c., 62½c., 75c., and upward.
Linen Towels at $1 00, $1 75, $2 per dozen and upward.
Damask Napkins at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 90 and upward.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

DRESS GOODS.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.,
have now open
A Full Assortment
of all the most select styles of
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
imported this season,
to which he invites the attention of the ladies.
Purchasers will find a wide margin in our favor between our prices and those of other stores.
Also,
A Full Stock of all the best makes of
WARP ALPACAS,
in various colorings,
for Ladies' Suits &c.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS,

Heavy Winter Merino Goods,

in all sizes and qualities, for Men, Boys,
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear,
considerably under the usual prices.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—I HAVE returned from Europe with my Fall assortment of Camels' Hair Shawls, comprising the latest novelties. J. RUSSELL, No. 39 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $25, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet of Laws and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper, $3 a year.

CAUTION.—A YOUNG MAN REPRESENTING himself to be a brother of mine, and Albert Childs by name, has been successfully borrowing small sums of money of my friends, upon forged orders purporting to be signed by me. I shall much appreciate any assistance regarding him that may cause his arrest. During my absence West, E. T. Wright, or L. W. Murray, No. 55 Liberty-st., will act for me in the matter.

EMERY E. CHILDS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—For Desertion, non-support, incompatibility of temper, cause, &c.; no publicity; no charges until divorce obtained; advice free. E. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SULPHUR BATHS—TIMOLAT'S ORIGINAL baths; established 1820; for cure of rheumatism, colds, eruptions of the skin, &c., at No. 107, Waverley-place, between Macdougal and 6th-av.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOOM Stand, nursery dressing stand, patent bird and animal cages. A. M. FOOTE, Manufacturer, 105 John-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 713 and 714 6th-av.,

Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MR. DeDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. O. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31
St. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
OMINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Oct. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 24
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates *by persons wishing to send for their friends.*

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO.....Oct. 15 | TRIPOLI.....Oct. 29
SAMARIA.....Oct. 22 | ASIA.....Nov. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 66 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Oct. 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. T. KING, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving Nov. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 5, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply to the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND ARRZUIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

CHERIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.

These splendid steamers sail on the schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 37 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA.....Oct. 17 | BRITANNIA.....Nov. 7
COLUMBIA.....Oct. 24 | BIRSENIA.....Nov. 14
CALEDONIA.....Oct. 31 | EUROPA.....Nov. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Intermediate, $55. Steerage, $30. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagement of freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 22.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 29.

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE

VIA

FERNANDINA ROUTE

EVERY SATURDAY.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship

FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

COURTES.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 24

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—Cabin passage reduced to $15. The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. EYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship BARACOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship FLORIDA will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, and HUNTSVILLE on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD LOWBER, Agent, No. 23 West-st.

GOZALUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered pier.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT

to San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on FRIDAY, Oct. 9. Freight forwarded by this steamer 20 days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's steamer of Oct. 5. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, weekly for every twenty days.—The elegant sidewheel steamer SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 13 East River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to

S. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. D. NONES, Passport Agent, 225 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO

BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 9 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 8:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. S. HULL.

From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 6:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 5 A. M. and 34th-st. at 5:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 8 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, 13th, 2 P. M.	Monday, 12th, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th, 8:30 A.M.
Thursday, 15th, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th, 7 A. M.
Friday, 16th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 16th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 17th, 8 A. M.
	Monday, 19th, 7:30 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1.50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONSTITUTION leave James slip, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 5 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON), OYSTER BAY (Cold Spring), and Northport.—The Steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. E. DEDERKILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Trains leave James slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way-stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 28 North River. All goods received up to 5 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

All freight goods sent via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn.

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western lines, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo. Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting in the Sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

1:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:40 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

8:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:20 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford, to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without changing.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 6 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 8 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Northern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Through tickets obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. REMBAUGH, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:34 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, supt.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice-cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A HOOP-SKIRT BRAIDING FACTORY: 100 machines, 2 starchers and everything requisite to carry on the business in complete order; good location; rent low. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, Cashier's Office, Custom-house, New-York.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS AND PRIVATE TABLE IF WANTED.—A lady having a first-class house in West 23d-st., near 6th-av., can give to one or two families her parlor floor and third floor, and private tables if wanted or table d'hote; also rooms on fourth floor; references exchanged. Apply at No. 20 West 23d-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., having more room than they require, will let one or two rooms to gentlemen, without board. Address R., Box No. 4,755 Post Office.

NO. 273 WEST 11TH-ST.—WITH BOARD. Two unfurnished rooms, connecting, on second floor, with large closets; the house is large and has few boarders. Also, a furnished room for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required.

FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR DELMONICO'S, NO. 76.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, to let, in suites or singly; private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

NO. 21 5TH-AV.—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY furnished apartments, en suite or single, with first-class board in a private house; highest references given and required.

ONE LARGE, DESIRABLE, FURNISHED front room, southern exposure, with excellent table, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location unexceptionable. No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 23D-ST.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; house and location first-class; also, an office for a physician.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF A first-class house to rent with board; other rooms if required. Apply at No. 9 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.; references.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF MADISON-square.—Entire second story, handsomely furnished, en suite or separately, with full board. Apply at No. 13 West 24th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO a first-class parties only a newly and handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, without board or with private table. No. 265 4th-av., near 20th-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING A DESIRA-ble room, without board, in a private family, near Union-square, with fire, gas, hot and cold water, at $10 per week, may address W. J. M., Box 2,515 Post Office.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms on second floor, all modern conveniences, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN and wife; parlor and bedroom, in a private family; location below 30th-st., between 3d and 6th avs. Address D. T., No. 763 Broadway.

BOARD.—NO. 405 WEST 22D-ST.—PLEASANT rooms on second floor; finest location in the City; terms reasonable.

A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, WITH private table if desired, to let at No. 145 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av, suites of rooms on first and second floors to let with private table only.

PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PAR-LOR floor; also single rooms for gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET with board, second floor singly or en suite; location 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE on second and third floors; also single, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH-ST.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms on the second floor to let, with board. References required.

A WELL-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR to let, with private table, at No. 129 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

PART OF A HOUSE, NO. 230 WEST 33d-st., furnished or unfurnished, to let.

NO. 29 WEST 33D-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms to let, with first-class board.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Services at St. Anne's—Address by an Indian Deacon.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. PAUL MAZAKUTE, an Indian of the Santee-Sioux Tribe, and a DEACON, made an address in the Indian language to the congregation assembled at St. Anne's Free Church in Eighteenth-street.

The Bishop of Minnesota introduced Mr. MAZAKUTE, and spoke of the difficulties which missionaries among the Indians have to encounter. He besought the prayers as well as the alms of the congregation for them. He also referred to the Indian wars and said he trusted that the nation would have an abhorrence of the oft made threat of expanse before carrying out the oft made threat of extermination of the tribes. The Indians had souls, as well as we, to be saved.

Mr. MAZAKUTE, an intelligent-looking young man, then delivered his address, which was translated by Rev. Mr. HINMAN. He had been here, he said, five days, and he had not yet recovered from the astonishment with which the vast wealth, the grand buildings, the fine parks and splendid equipages of our citizens had struck him. Everything was new to him and he felt as if born into a new world. He was grateful for the kindness with which he had been received. The Great Spirit had sent him here, and that, he knew, was why every one was so good to him. He had given himself to Christ, and had dedicated his whole life to his service. When he went back he should have much to tell his people of the great cities he had visited. He was sorry to hear, he said, that there were many people in St. Anne's Church who could neither hear nor speak. That was bad; but they were not so unfortunate as many of the Indians, who, though they could both speak and hear, had none to preach the Word of God to them. The Indians were very ignorant, and knew no good things. Some of the Santees, however, could both read and write their own language, but not one word of English; nor could he do so himself. He thought there was one thing wrong. The ministers should not all stop in one country. Christ had said, "Go out into all the world and preach the Gospel." He hoped they would go out among the Indians and try to convert them. They would listen to their teachings. The Bishop of Minnesota had been among them eight years, and they all loved him. The Indian heart could only be softened by the Gospel. War and threats of extermination would harden it. The Gospel could do more than the sword. He was glad to be able to say that the SIOUX were leaving off their foolish wardances and the painting of their faces and becoming farmers, teamsters and domestic servants. He felt grateful for the good already done for the poor Indian.

Another clergyman made a short address, and stated that many Indians had been converted, and that already there were two hundred communicants in one of their churches. He expressed the idea of making war on the tribes. The last war, he said, was born of wrong, robbery, fraud and deception. The money spent in it would have built a marble church in every county in Minnesota.

A collection for Indian missionary work was then taken up, and the Bishop pronounced the benediction.

In the evening a missionary sermon was preached by Rev. WISTAR MORRIS, and an address was delivered by BISHOP KERFOOT.

Sermon by Rev. Canon Balch at St. Bartholomew's Church.

Yesterday morning Rev. Canon BALCH, D. D., of the Cathedral, Montreal, delivered a sermon at St. Bartholomew's Church, in Lafayette-place.

The reverend gentleman took as his text the 21st verse of the 1st chapter of Philippians: "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." He considered the subject under three heads—the life of the believer, the life of the believer in Christ, and the practical application of belief in Christ. He showed that the true believer lived a life of which the unbeliever could know nothing, and experienced emotions and joys of which he could have no conception. The practical application of this belief was best shown by the acts of Christ himself. He did not disdain to mingle among men, and to share their joys and sorrows. He was present at the marriage in Canaan, and he even went there before visiting the house of mourning to alleviate with the sorrows of the broken-hearted. This should relieve the Christian religion of the charge of asceticism. Christ also told his disciples to buy what they needed, thus recognizing the rights of property and the laws of trade, rights and laws which, among a certain set of men, it had become the fashion to denounce. The reverend gentleman then spoke of the end of the true believer, and showed what St. Paul meant by saying that to die is gain.

On the conclusion of the sermon, the preacher made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the missionary work going on among the Indians in Canada, and a collection was taken up for the furtherance of that object.

It was announced that the regular services at St. Bartholomew's would recommence yesterday. The pastor made an appeal to the congregation to provide homes for such members of the Episcopal Convention as may need them during their stay in the City.

Services at Grace Church.

The pulpit at Grace Church, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, was occupied yesterday during the morning and afternoon by two of the visiting Bishops who are attending the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Espiscopal Church. Both services were largely attended. In the morning Right Rev. Bishop GEO. D. CUMMINS, D. D., of Kentucky, preached from the text, "My Kingdom is not of this world," St. John, xviii, 36. Jesus, he said, could have overturned the Kingdom of the Jews had he desired to do so, and might have been made their King. But his was not a kingdom of this world. It was a spiritual kingdom. The preacher argued at length against the variety of worldly possessions, and ably enforced the importance of laying up treasures in Heaven.

In the afternoon, Right Rev. SAMUEL A. MCCOSKRY, D. D., D. C. L., of Michigan, preached from the text, "And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat; and no man gave unto him." St. Luke xv., 16. He described the story of the Prodigal Son, and with it pointed a moral on behalf of the careful religious training of youth. He dwelt upon the general deficiencies of home education and upon the importance of correcting them. The religion of a Christian home, he said, should not be gloomy, but should be made as cheerful as possible. The home should be made bright and pleasant, especially on the Lord's Day, and the fireside by which the young are reared should be made to glow with a light to which they would always turn with pleasing recollections in after years.

Mission Meeting at St. Timothy's Church.

A very interesting service was held last night at St. Timothy's Church, in Fifty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Board of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This exceedingly pretty little church was crowded with visitors, and after the usual introductory services, Right Rev. Bishop MCCOSKREY, of Michigan, made a few remarks, alluding to the fact that this was a very remarkable night in New-York, as sixty meetings of a similar class were being held at different churches in the City, and then introduced Rev. J. H. ELLIOT, of South Carolina, who delivered a brief address on foreign missions, and presented some statistics from the report of the Secretary of the Board of Missions, showing there were now missions established in the four quarters of the globe, embracing twenty-eight different stations, in which there were thirty-one missionaries, of whom seventeen were Americans and fourteen natives of the countries in which they labored. There are forty-two assistants and forty-five teachers attached to the missions. The entire sum contributed by the Episcopal Church during the past year was $64,000 in round numbers, and the expenditures amounted to $79,000. He concluded with some remarks rather disparaging to the Episcopal Church, on account of the large sums contributed such a small amount for such a worthy object. Mr. WILLIAM WALSH, a layman of Philadelphia, and one of the delegates to the Board of Missions, then made some remarks, after which the Bishop of Michigan gave a short sketch of the rise of the Episcopal Church in this country, and spoke in the most flattering terms of the labors of Bishop KEMPER, of Wisconsin, in the Convention of 1835, and to whose exertions we now owe the grand result of the evangelization of the West. He stated that in 1835 there was only a small wooden church in Detroit, which now boasts of six handsome Episcopal churches, and they want four more. There are 2,000 communicants, and 2,000 Sunday School scholars, and only 67 pastors, when there ought to be 200. He then said that the work of the Gospel had now spread to that extent that it was nearly impossible to visit any town in the States without seeing some handsome structure consecrated to the service of God, and concluded by calling on those present to render every assistance in their power to their pastor in the mighty work of bringing souls to the Lord. A collection was then made in aid of the Mission, and the meeting dispersed.

Lecture Upon the Greek Mission.

It was announced that Rev. Mr. HILL, of Athens, would lecture yesterday afternoon in Grace Chapel, in Fourteenth-street, upon the progress of the American Episcopal Mission in Greece, but being deterred from doing so by illness, Rev. Dr. ROBERTSON, formerly his coadjutor, replaced him. He said that he first went to Greece in 1829, when the country was still lying in waste, and in utter poverty, from the effect of the Turkish war. He counted successively in one section thirty ruined villages. Food and shelter were scarce in every direction. Athens had suffered much from devastation. But two or three hundred one-story hovels, with one room each, existed there, with the exception of two or three slightly better, where Turkish officials had temporarily resided. The ignorance of the people was general, particularly among women. Some wives of the most prominent men in the country could not read. The desire to learn was, however, very great, and school-houses were improvised all over the country, in such localities as could be obtained; in cabins of worthless vessels, in sheds, in old ruins, or under arbors of bows. The children were very apt and very docile. Dr. ROBERTSON returned to America in 1839, and, the same year went back to Greece, in company with Rev. Mr. HILL, also of the Mission. The latter gentleman took charge of a school in Athens, and Dr. ROBERTSON wrote and printed tracts. He returned about twenty year ago on account of the contracted funds of the Mission, but Dr. HILL remained, and has most successfully conducted a large school, having an average of 300 pupils from year to year. This school is one of the prominent institutions of Greece, and is known and blessed throughout the land. Some of the women who went there in girlhood are now grandmothers, and have duly sent their children and grandchildren to the establishment.

Dr. ROBERTSON alluded also to Dr. KING, who has for many years been a missionary at Athens.

Missionary Services in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright.

An attentive and numerous congregation assembled in this church last evening, to participate in the missionary services announced to take place, and to listen to addresses from Rev. Dr. B. B. VAN KLEECK, Rev. F. W. MCALLISTER and Bishop RANDALL, of Colorado.

The Rector of the Church, Rev. R. G. QUENNELL, opened the meeting with an appropriate selection of prayers and psalms, after which he made a forcible and earnest appeal to his congregation in behalf of the Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, stating that, as it was a free parish, the average collections would be deducted from their officers. The Rector then introduced Rev. F. M. MCALLISTER, Assistant Minister of Grace Church, in this City, who spoke at some length on the subject of missions, and the fact that the Saviour had said to his disciples that as his Father had sent him so he sent them out to all nations. The physical world is the same under heathen or Christian influences; the sun shines as bright and the climate is the same. Man simply affects nature for good or for bad; he makes a Christian home or prison cell for himself. The mission field now opened in the West was a fruitful one, and the speaker trusted that the members of the Eastern Churches would come forward and furnish funds for the support of missionaries.

Rev. Dr. B. B. VAN KLEECK, Rector of Flatbush, L. I., next addressed the congregation. He made touching allusion to the memory of Bishop WAINWRIGHT, who, he said, had been his preceptor, and had solicited his appointment as Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions. The speaker had labored long with Bishop WAINWRIGHT, who had preached the famous sermon at Hartford which roused the Church to a sense of the importance of missions. He also spoke of the last Protestant Episcopal Convention before the war, which was held at Richmond, Va., in the year 1859, and alluded to the great change which had taken place in the nation since then, and the death of so many leading Bishops and clergymen in the Church during that struggle. The Church had lost many sons on both sides of the war, but he was happy to believe that the corporate body of the Church had survived the struggle. Although the number of deaths in the House of Bishops had been large, there were nine more Bishops now than the House contained then, and the West had been mapped out and given into the charge of the new Missionary Bishops. The Southern Church, in its days of prosperity, had been most liberal in its contributions to the Domestic Missions, but they were now compelled to rely upon the North for assistance.

Right Rev. Bishop RANDALL, of Colorado, next addressed the meeting, and gave an interesting sketch of the progress of the Territories under his apostolic care. The Territories of Colorado, Wyoming and New-Mexico constituted his diocese, and comprised an area of 300,000 square miles. When he first visited this new land of labor two years and a half ago, he was compelled to travel over 600 miles by stage; now they could journey by rail; and he had found the pioneers all men of intelligence, who only needed the refining influences of the Church to make them law-abiding and observant of the Sabbath and the decencies of life. The scenes there a few years ago were sad in their iniquity, and wherever a Church had been established the effect for good had been great. He had then only two churches and one missionary; now there were seven churches, all paid for, and nine clergymen. He wanted more missionaries, and could furnish churches for them. The march of civilization was very rapid in the far West, and it behooved the Church to be alive, or it would be outstripped in the race, and much occasion for good lost. He considered the Protestant Episcopal Church well adapted to the wants and tastes of the Western people, as their minds were averse to Romanism, and needed something more than exhortations which they received through the Methodists. He spoke of a Roman Catholic school at Denver educating daughters of Protestants, and he said he had established a new school there during the past year, which was now attended by sixty scholars, and was self-supporting, so that the tide was turning already. He closed by an earnest appeal in behalf of the funds of the Missions, an appeal which did not, seemingly, prove unsuccessful.

Protestant Episcopal Missionary Services.

Missionary services were held last evening in the Protestant Episcopal churches named below. Sermons and addresses were delivered by Right Rev. Bishops SMITH, of Kentucky, at Grace Chapel; MCCOSKRY, of Michigan, at St. Timothy's; GREEN, of Mississippi, at St. John Baptist; LEE, of Iowa, at Holy Communion; BEDELL, of Ohio, at Incarnation; GREGG, of Texas, at Annunciation; WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, at Transfiguration; LAY, of the Southwest, at St. Clement's; TALBOT, of Indiana, at Trinity Chapel; CLARKSON, of Nebraska, at Calvery; KERFOOT, of Pittsburg, at St. Ann's; RANDALL, of Colorado, at St. John Evangelist; WILMER, of Louisiana, at St. Peter's; CUMMINS, of Kentucky, at St. THOMAS'; ARMITAGE, of Wisconsin, at Trinity Church; TUTTLE, of Montana, at St. Paul's Chapel; YOUNG, of Florida, at Grace, Brooklyn; BISSELL, of Vermont, at St. Andrew's, Harlem.

Also in the following churches, services and sermons or addresses were delivered by the clergymen and laymen whose names are annexed:

Annunciation, No. 110 West Fourteenth-street, Revs. D. KEENE, of Wisconsin, and R. S. MASON, of North Carolina.

Calvary, Fourth-avenue, corner East Twenty-first-street, Revs. G. F. SEYMOUR, of New-York, and W. C. LANGDON.

Calvery Chapel, No. 133 East Twenty-third-street, Revs. G. D. GILLESPIE, of Michigan, and D. B. KNICKERBACKER, of Minnesota.

Christ Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, CANON BALCH, of Montreal; Revs. J. H. HALLANCE, of Illinois, and CLARENCE BUEL, of New-York.

Grace Chapel, Fourteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, Revs. W. C. CRANE, of Mississippi, and E. F. DASHIEL, of Maryland.

Holy Apostles, Ninth-avenue, corner West Twenty-eighth-street, Revs. J. CROSS, of Texas, A. A. WATSON, of North Carolina, and H. W. Beers, Wisconsin.

Holy Communion, Sixth-avenue, corner Twentieth-street, Rev. J. MORSELL, of Delaware.

Incarnation, Madison-avenue, corner East Thirty-fifth-street, Rev. G. LEEDS, of Maryland.

Redeemer, Fourth-avenue, corner of Eighty-second-street, Revs. J. STONEY, Georgia; C. H. W. STOCKING, Connecticut.

Resurrection, Madison-avenue, corner of Forty-seventh-street, Revs. G. H. MCKNIGHT, Massachusetts; E. M. RODMAN, New-York.

St. Ambrose, Thompson-street, corner of Prince, Revs. W. K. DOUGLAS, Mississippi; H. SAMSON, Mississippi; T. B. LAWSON, Louisiana.

St. Ann's, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, Rev. B. W. MORRIS, Pennsylvania; Hon. W. CORNWALL, Kentucky.

St. Andrew's, (Harlem,) One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Rev. T. C. PITKIN, Michigan.

St. Clements, No. 108 Amity-street, Rev. C. LOCKE, Illinois.

St. John Baptist, Lexington-avenue, corner of East Thirty-fifth-street, Revs. J. B. CLEMSON, Delaware; W. B. JOHNSON, New-York.

St. John Evangelist, Hammond-street, corner of Waverley-place, Revs. B. B. VAN KLEECK, New-York; E. M. POTTER, Pennsylvania.

St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, corner of Vesey-street, Rev. J. MULCAHEY, Massachusetts; Hon. ISAAC ATWATER, Minnesota.

St. Peter's, West Twentieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, Revs. J. P. TUSTIN, Michigan; J. A. HARDEN, Florida.

St. Thomas', corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, Rev. J. RANKINE, New-York.

Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, Rev. J. A. HARRIS, Pennsylvania.

Trinity Church, Broadway, corner of Rector-street, Rev. E. M. VAN DEUSEN, New-York; Hon. L. B. OTIS, Illinois.

Trinity Chapel, No. 15 West Twenty-fifth-street, Rev. A. SCHUYLER, New-York.

New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening last in the Broome-street Chapel, WILLIAM W. CORNELL Esq., President, in the chair.

Reports were read by the pastors in charge of the mission work for the last month. Rev. D. L. MARKS, preacher in charge of Missions New-York Conference, reported sermons preached, 32; prayer meetings, 45; class meetings, 54; Sunday Schools visited, 33; funerals attended, 16; missionary and pastoral visits, 1,976; visits to the sick, 101; families prayed with, 806; baptisms, 10; pages of tracts distributed, 5,778. Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS, preacher in charge of Missions New-York East Conference, reported sermons preached, 47: prayer meetings, 58; class meetings, 48; Sunday Schools visited, 29; funerals attended, 4; missionary and pastoral visits, 1,845; visits to the sick, 35; families prayed with, 310; baptisms, 2; pages of tracts distributed, 2,410.

Out-door preaching under the auspices of this Society is increasing in interest, and promises to be productive of much good.

The next public meeting of the Society will be held at the Washington-square M. E. Church, Fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, on Monday evening, Oct. 19, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. HARE, Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF and Rev. J. E. COOKMAN will be delivered.

The following appeal has been published by this worthy institution:

The New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church was organized and enlarged in the early part of the year 1866, and an act of incorporation from the State was passed on the 14th day of April of said year. Its expenses in 1866 were $31,853 73, and in 1867, $66,776 96. Mission and Sunday School rooms were rented and fitted up; parsonages rented, and the various expenses of the work were met; lots were purchased, and three new chapels were built and furnished. The Society has now a property, free from debt, in lots and chapels, in good locations, at a cost of $71,600—worth at least $90,000. Many of the churches have given liberal collections, but the largest proportion of our funds have been received from personal subscriptions and donations. During the past two years, over 50,000 missionary and pastoral visits have been made. Over 100,000 pages of tracts have been distributed; 1,475 sermons preached; 1,400 prayer meetings held; nearly 2,000 visits have been made to the sick, and over 250 funerals have been attended. Eleven churches have been organized; 800 souls have been converted, and over 2,000 children have been gathered into the Sunday School. One of our missions—One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, with lots for a new church, at a cost of $19,000, has been transferred to the list of regular Conference appointments. Four missionaries appointed by the Bishops, and assistants selected by the Society, are now vigorously engaged in prosecuting the work. The necessity of such a work in this large City is imperative. Its importance cannot be estimated. It strongly appeals for sympathy and support to the Christian and the citizen. The great want of the Society at the present time is money wherewith to carry forward its work. It needs funds to build chapels on lots already purchased for that purpose; to meet its every day expenses, and to thrust out more laborers into the field already ripe for the harvest. We appeal to you as an individual and as a Christian community for aid—in the name of Him "who went about doing good"—we ask, can and will you assist us in endeavoring to bring the masses of this great City under the teaching and power of Christianity? $30 will make you or a friend a life member of the Society; $100 will make you or a friend a life director of the Society; $500 will make you or a friend a life patron of the Society.

W. W. CORNELL, President,
No. 148 Centre-street, New-York.

Tabernacle Baptist Church Sunday-School—Fiftieth Anniversary—Meeting of the Missionary Association Postponed.

At 7 o'clock last evening every seat in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second-avenue, was filled with an earnest and attentive congregation, who assembled to be present at the quarterly meeting of the Missionary Association, and to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Tabernacle Baptist Church Sabbath School, (No. 11 of New-York Sabbath School Union.) In the chancel were seated Mr. T. W. TODD, Superintendent, presiding; the pastor, Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, Messrs. George W. Platt, Charles W. Houghton, Samuel Shardlow, William Armfield and Frederick Forster, former Superintendent of the Sunday School.

The Chairman, after a few remarks relative to the present position of the school, said it was organized in 1818, eighteen years after the establishment of the Sunday-school Union. The Tabernacle Baptist Church school stands No. 11 on that Union, having joined it after its first or second year's existence. In 1810 Messrs. GRIFFITH and SOMERS, two members of the old Mulberry-street school, after hearing a sermon delivered by their pastor, Rev. Mr. MCCLAY, who read a letter relative to the progress of Sunday-schools in England, resolved to immediately form a similar place of education, which they did at No. 88 Division-street. There were two school rooms, male and female, each having its superintendent. After several years they united under one Superintendent, and continue so until the present. Of all the Superintendents for the past fifty years none died. The speaker read a letter which he had received from Mr. GEORGE W. HOUGHTON, a Superintendent for five consecutive years, in which he in a feeling manner alluded to the narrow and uninviting accomodation afforded in the old Mulbery-street school.

Messrs. George Platt, Charles Houghton, Samuel Shardlow, W. W. Armfield and Fred. Forster, subsequently addressed the auditory.

The proceedings closed with prayer.

The quarterly meeting of the Missionary Association connected with the church was to have taken place at he termination of the jubilee anniversary, but owing to the lateness of the hour it was postponed until further notice.

New-York City Mission.

Discourses were given last night at the church of Rev. Dr. ADAMS, in Madison-square, in behalf of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society. The speakers were Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions, and Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary. It was asserted that the organization was unsectarian, and was engaged in building attractive chapels for Sunday services and Sunday Schools, and for moral and social lectures. Fifty thousand dollars yearly was required for the fulfilment of the Society's plans. The receipts in 1867 were $35,459 for the general work, and for the building fund, $27,697. The Society now owns mission property to the value of $60,000.

The Mission is the oldest organization of the kind in this City. It employs thirty-eight Missionaries, male and female, and has fourteen stations. It holds 100 meetings weekly. In addition to preaching services, Sabbath Schools, social entertainments, &c., it furnishes a field for the lay talent of the churches. A new station has lately been finished at No. 68 Second-street, known as Calvary Chapel, which cost $20,000. The Directors are connected with the Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, of both schools, Reformed Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch and Episcopal Churches. Among them are many prominent merchants and bankers of the City. Interesting facts were given by the speakers of the touching effect upon hearers of the discourses given by the missionaries, and of the evident good effected among the numblest classes, who never join in any public worship, beside the street preachings of their neighborhoods. The crowds of listeners are reported as great, reaching sometimes to 3,000 persons.

The audience last evening was very crowded and fashionable, and a very large collection was taken up.

Sermon by Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon.

This distinguished pulpit orator preached yesterday morning in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Despite the threatening aspect of the weather, the edifice was crowded excessively, and several hundred persons were unable to gain admission. The subject was: "The Glorification of God in the Salvation of Men, the Object of Christ's Advent, Suffering and Death." The discourse was a scholarly production, and delivered with such a degree of earnestness and patnos that the audience were deeply moved throughout.

Sermon to Young Men.

Last evening the Church of the Sea and Land was fully occupied on the occasion of a sermon to young men, by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN LYLE, the subject being, "Following the Old Paths." This was the first in a contemplated series of monthly sermons to young people in that church, to be delivered by Revs. HENRY WARD BEECHER, THEODORE L. CUYLER, JOHN HALL and other eminent clergymen.

Church Services in Brooklyn.

The religious community of Brooklyn yesterday enjoyed the company and the preaching of quite an array of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and other distinguished clergymen. Not less than eight Bishops ministered to different congregations of worshipers, some of them in the churches where their ministry was commenced.

One interesting instance of this kind occurred which will be duly noted in this article.

In the evening, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Right Rev. THOMAS ATKINSON, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of North Carolina, preached a sermon, in which he urged upon the large and attentive congregation the vast importance to the Church and to the cause of religion generally, of establishing and sustaining free churches all over the land.

Right Rev. Dr. BEDELL, former Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York, and now Assistant Bishop of Ohio, preached in St. Peter's Church, State-street, near Bond, in the morning; and in the evening there was a special service, at which addresses were delivered by various clergymen now in attendance upon the General Convention.

At the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Fourth-avenue and Pacific-street, in the evening there was a public meeting held under the auspices of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry, at which the congregation was large and earnest. Addresses were delivered upon the importance of encouraging young men to choose the work of the holy ministry with a view to supplying the increasing necessities of the Church in the ever-growing and expanding field in the East, West, and South, by Right Rev. H. J. WHITEHOUSE, D. D., Bishop of Illinois, and other clergymen. The duty of educating the sons of destitute clergymen was pressed with particular force.

At St. Mark's Church, in Fourth-street, Williamsburg, Right Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Bishop of Montana and Utah, preached in the morning, and in the afternoon the same Bishop preached to a large congregation in Grace Church, on Brooklyn Heights.

A Missionary meeting was held at Grace Church in the evening, when addresses were made by Right Rev. Dr. YOUNG, Bishop of Florida; Rev. Dr. CRAIK, of Kentucky, President of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Convention, and Rev. Dr. DE KOVEN, Rector of Racine College, Wisconsin.

In St. Ann's Chapel, at the corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, in the morning, a sermon was preached by Right Rev. Dr. VAIL, of Kansas. In the evening, at the same place, there was a Missionary meeting, at which Right Rev. Dr. LEE, Bishop of Delaware, presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. BENEDLY, of St. Louis; Rev. Dr. CLARK, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, of Virginia, and Rev. Dr. POWERS, of Iowa.

In St. John's Church, corner of Sands and Washington streets, were peculiarly interesting. In the morning a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. POWERS, President of Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa. Immediately after the regular service, the congregation partook of the communion, administered by Right Rev. CHARLES P. MCILVAINE, D. D., Bishop of Ohio, formerly a Rector of the parish. In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. BANCROFT, of Montreal, formerly one of the assistant ministers of St. Ann's, preached a sermon to a large congregation. This Church has been a nursery for Bishops, as a brief glance at its history reveals. For more than forty years this was the only Episcopal parish in Brooklyn. Its origin dates back to 1766, but the name of St. ANN'S was not adopted till January, 1793. Its new corporate existence began on the 23d of June, 1795. Mrs. ANN SANDS devoted her energies, her time, and large pecuniary resources, during her long life, to this Church, and was called *St. Ann's*, it is said, by way of compliment to her high Christian character, and her great and unwearied benevolence. On May 30, 1805, it was consecrated by Right Rev. BENJAMIN MOORE. From 1807 to 1814, Rev. HENRY FELTUS, D. D., was Rector, and for the three following years, Rev. JOHN P. K. HENSHAW, D. D., who was, on Aug. 31, 1843, consecrated Bishop of Rhode Island. He was succeeded from July, 1817, until November, 1819, by Rev. HUGH SMITH, D. D., when Rev. HENRY U. ONDERDONK, D. D., entered upon the rectorship, and remained until October, 1827, at which time he was elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, succeeding to the sole charge of that diocese at the death of Bishop WHITE. The next Rector was Rev. CHAS. P. MCILVAINE, D. D., who officiated with great acceptance and success from the Autumn of 1827, to April, 1833, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as Bishop of Ohio. The next Rector was Rev. Dr. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER, now deceased, who, in a discourse delivered in May, 1858, made the following allusion to the growth of Brooklyn during his ministry up to that time: "The number of souls, ago, when I was invited to take charge of this Church, Brooklyn was but a village, containing 12,000 inhabitants. Now, transformed into a city, it includes within its limits a population of 200,000. And, standing on the hill which commands a view of its whole extent, observing how rapidly it is filling up in every direction with houses, and how yet unoccupied some lands are, not the spirit of prophecy, safely to predict that, at the end of another quarter of a century, our elder City will find Brooklyn no inconsiderable competitor. It is not improbable, however, that long before that time, the two cities will have been united in one, and that the great Metropolis of this Western World will stretch along on both sides of our noble river. When St. Ann's Church was erected thirty years ago, the bell which now tolls out the hour of prayer, could easily be heard over the whole village; but now, without having lost any of its strength or sweetness of tone, it lifts its voice in vain to our distant parishioners in the broad avenues and extended streets of this wide-spreading city." The old building has been abandoned by the congregation, who are building a new and handsome structure at the corner of Clinton and Livingston-streets. The old church is used as a mission chapel, but it will soon succumb to the ruthless axe, and be torn down to make way for business purposes.

In St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, Rev. Dr. MCKNIGHT, of Massachusetts, preached in the morning, and a missionary meeting was held in the evening at which addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. CLARKSON, of Delaware, and Rev. Dr. MACLEAN, of Minnesota. The Rector of this Church, Rev. Dr. BURGESS, is brother to the late Bishop BURGESS, of Maine.

At St. Michael's Church, in High-street, near Gold, Rev. JOHN FULTON, of Georgia, preached in the morning, and Rev. CHARLES HALE, of Vermont, in the evening.

The congregation of All Saints' Church in Military Hall, Fifth-avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, were addressed morning and evening by Rev. WM. STEVENS PERRY, Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies to the General Convention.

Services were held at Christ Church, Bedford-avenue, E. D., for the first time since the Summer recess. In the morning the congregation was addressed by Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS, D. D., formerly Rector of the Parish, and in the evening by Rev. A. H. PARTRIDGE, the present Rector.

Rev. SULLIVAN H. WESTON, D. D., of Trinity Church, New-York, preached his sermon on "The Inexpediency of Exchanging Pulpits," in St. Peter's Church, corner of Penn-street and Marcy-avenue, E. D., in the evening.

The First Presbyterian Church, corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets, of which Rev. SAMUEL CARLISLE is Pastor, was reopened yesterday. This church has been closed for more than two months, and during that time has undergone extensive alterations and repairs. The lecture and Sabbath School rooms have also undergone changes for the better.

The Unitarians, too, had their distinguished representatives in Brooklyn yesterday. Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, D.D., of Chicago, formerly a Methodist preacher in Yorkshire, England, but now one of the great lights of Unitarianism in this country, preached at Adelphi Hall, in Central Brooklyn, morning and evening, and at the Lane Church in the afternoon.

Rev. LAIRD COLLIER, a younger man than the former, also from Chicago; also formerly of the Methodist denomination, and now regarded as one of the foremost pulpit orators of the West, preached, morning and evening, in the First Unitarian Church, corner of Pierrepont-street and Munroe-place.

Rev. Dr. EDDY preached in the Bethel Mission in the evening to a large audience of the working people residing in the region round about the Mission in Hicks-street.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith on the Water-street Revival.

Yesterday afternoon, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, the popular Pastor of the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, preached a sermon at the Howard Mission Rooms, No. 40 New Bowery, with special reference to the religious work being pursued in Water-street. There was a very large audience present, including several leading clergymen and laymen of various denominations.

The reverend gentlemen selected as the foundation of his remarks the following text:

"And now I say unto you, 'Refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it, lest, haply, ye be found even to fight against God.' (*Acts* v., 38-39.)

The truths of the Gospel, he said, were imperishable. All of man's work would come to nought; God's, never. There was a seeming disposition among men to circumscribe God's power, but that could not be done. He was almighty and did whatever he would, and none could hinder. Copious citations were made by the speaker to show the mighty accomplishments of God in the history of the Church by means of the humblest and most despicable instrumentalities. Even the wickedest men had been made use of to serve his great purposes, and there was nothing impossible for God to do in Water-street. The Church was too proud, as a rule—not democratic enough—to take hold heartily of this work. "Oh," some said, "there are no great ones saved in Water-street, only a few poor worthless creatures." This was the Lord's work, and the souls of these wretched, fallen beings were just as precious in the sight of God as those of Kings or Queens would, and no man had the right to despise those Jesus Christ loved and died to save. Men had ridiculed this movement, calling it mere excitement, &c., but still it went on, and God was glorified in it. Some believed that men as wicked as ALLEN and others of his class couldn't be saved. So may some have thought of BUNYAN, WHITEFIELD, "Colonel" GARDINER, FORRESTER, the prize fighter, and others. God's power wrought their salvation, and it could save the vilest of the vile. God could and would, he believed, sweep the Water-street dens clear of their pollution, and turn them into places of prayer and rejoicing if the requisite faith and works were enjoyed. God would make the worst of evil-doers assist in compassing his scheme, and overrule all to the glory of himself. The "bucket-shop" keepers hated the dance-houses and were striving to get them out of the way, while the dance-house proprietors were, from the same motives, working for the extermination of the "bucket-shops," and between the two God would win. Mr. SMITH then spoke at length upon the best means of maintaining the enterprise. He recommended personal contact with all the people. The virtuous poor, he thought had been neglected, and that should not have been the case. Music, prayers and direct exhortations should be used, accompanied by efforts to improve the bodies as well as the souls of the wretched. The doors of industry should be opened to the people, and some way adopted to relieve the overcrowded condition of Water-street. The power of God was being felt there, and it was certain that he would accomplish what was surely his own work. Many other excellent things were said by the reverend gentleman, but want of space precludes their repetition here.

Dr. WARD, of the Howard Mission, offered a few remarks afterward, averring the unmistakable indications of the divine origin of the Water-street movement. The meetings of last week, he said, far exceeded, in interest and power, those of any six consecutive days previous, and large hopes were entertained for the future. An evening meeting had been held on Saturday, at 7 o'clock, where twenty of the desperadoes of Water-street had signed the total abstinence pledge, and others asked for prayers. Money would be wanted soon to carry on the work, and it was hoped that the Christian community would generously respond to the appeal.

A clergyman from Boston said a few words, after which the audience was dismissed.

At five and seven o'clock prayer meetings were held at No. 314 Water-street, which were largely attended and full of interest.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10—11:15 A. M.
Consols open at 94¾ for money, and 94¾ for the account.
United States Five-twenty Bonds open firm at 74¼.
Railway Shares open steady at the following quotations:
Illinois Central.....93½
Erie.....33½
FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 10.
United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 77 for the issue of 1862.
LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 10—11:15 A. M.
COTTON—The market is tending upward. There is considerable activity, and the sales of the day will reach 12,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:
Middling Uplands.....10¾d.
Middling Orleans.....10¾d.
BREADSTUFFS—
PROVISIONS—Bacon is dull.
PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum is firmer.
LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10—11:15 A. M.
No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is firmer, both on the spot and to arrive. Spirits of Petroleum dull at 1s. 2d. ₩ gallon. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ₩ gallon.
LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10—2 P. M.
Consols closed at 94¾ for money, and 94¾ for the account.
United States Five-twenty Bonds 74¾.
Railway Shares closed dull at the following quotations:
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....93¾
Erie Railway Shares.....33½
FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 10.
United States Five-twenty Bonds at 77 for the issue of 1862.
LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 10—3P. M.
COTTON—The market is tending upward with considerable more activity, and the sales of the day have reached up to 14,000 bales. Prices have advanced ⅛d. and closed as follows:
Middling Uplands.....10¾d.
Middling Orleans.....11d.
There has been some business doing in cotton to arrive; sales were made at 10¾d. ₩ lb. for Middling Uplands.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced 6d., the last sales being made at 28s. 6d., ₩ quarter for Mixed Western.
PRODUCE—Tallow firmer at 46s. 9d. ₩ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ₩ gallon.
LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10—6 P. M.
PRODUCE—Tallow firmer at 47s. 6d. ₩ cwt.
HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 10.
COTTON—The market is firm. Tres ordinaire, 126f. ₩ cwt.
FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 10—Evening.
United States Five-twenties have advanced to 77⅛, and closed quiet and steady at that price.
PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 10—Evening.
The Bourse is a shade firmer: Rentes, 69f. 37c.
HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 10—Evening.
Cotton closed firmer and higher; tres ordinaire 126f. ₩ cwt.
ANTWERP, Saturday, Oct. 10—Evening.
The Petroleum market closed quiet and steady.
HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 10.
The Sugar market is very dull.
HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 10